Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

RESUME OF THE LAWS ENACTED BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

A Showing of the Legislation Accomplished Since the Republicans Gained Control of Both Houses of the National Legislature —Provisions of the Principal Acts Which Have Been Placed on the Statute-Books by the Fifty-first Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—[Special.]—An outline of the work of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress will be found below. Without exaggeration it can be said that more important legislation is covered than by any two Congresses for the last six years. The scope of the laws is as varied as it is comprehensive. In two or three instances the acts quoted have not yet received the President's signature, but they are of a character not likely to be vetoed, and as they will reach the Executive before adjournment they can safely be looked for in the statutes.

The most far-reaching legislation of the Congress is of course the Tariff bill. It isn't a law at this writing, yet it is certain to become one, and after Oct. 6 the tariff laws of the country will be definitely and distinctly changed, all on the basis of protection.

It is to be noted that some important measures in conference will hardly be reported in time for action in the day or two remaining of the present session, but their enactment at the short session is not a matter of doubt. A leading measure of this sort is the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court. Another is for the repeal of the timber culture laws. But the following showing is lawmaking enough for one session:

Pension Legislation.

The Disability Pension Act provides that in considering the claims of dependent parents the fact of a soldier's death by reason of any wound, injury, casualty, or disease, which under the conditions and limitations of existing laws would have entitled him to an invalid pension, and the fact that the soldier left no widow or minor children, having been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support.

All persons, who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service during the late War of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged, and who are now, or who may hereafter be, suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month and not less than $6 per month. Persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws may receive the benefits of this act; but no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period, and rank in service shall not be considered in applications filed under the act.

If any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than his daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16, such widow shall, without proving his death to be the result of his military service, be placed on the pension rolls at the rate of $8 per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid $2 per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving such a child or children, the pension shall be paid to such child or children until the age of 16. In case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless the pension shall continue during the life of such child, or during the period of disability. This applies to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former pension laws. But to enable the widow to get the benefit of the act her marriage to the soldier must have been prior to its passage. The fee of any person prosecuting or prosecuting a pension claim under the act is limited to $10. Pensions date from the time the application is filed.

An act in relation to oaths in pension cases requires that all affidavits and declarations made or sworn to in pension or bounty cases or in claims against the Government for back pay, or arrears, or increase of pension, or for quarterly vouchers may be taken by any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes in the State, city, or county where he may be at the time, and his official seal and title to upon such papers no certificate of a County Clerk or similar official shall be necessary. This has been amended and construed to mean that when declarations, affidavits, and other papers are verified by a justice of the Peace and other officers duly authorized by law to administer oaths for general persons, but not required by law to have seals, the official character, signature, and term of service of such justice or other officer shall be certified by the clerk of the county or court of record having a proper officer, under the seal of such county or court or public officer in the department or bureau in which such papers are to be used; and one such certificate duly filed in such department, or bureau, or with any pension agent shall be sufficient as to proof of such officer during his official term, and all papers heretofore or hereafter filed shall be subject to this rule.

The act for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names, by minors or otherwise, requires the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to issue certificates of discharge or orders of acceptance of resignation upon application and proof of identity in the true name of such persons as were honorably discharged. Applications for these certificates of discharge or acceptance of resignation may be made by or on behalf of persons entitled to them, but no such certificate or order shall be issued where a name was assumed to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence.

The act increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service provides that all soldiers, sailors, and marines who have since June 15, 1880, or who may hereafter become so totally and permanently helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, or who, if otherwise entitled, were excluded from the act of June 16, 1880, shall be entitled to a pension at the rate of $72 per month from the passage of the act, or of a certificate of the examining surgeon or board of surgeons showing such degree of disability made subsequent to the passage of the act. This law dates from March 4, 1890.

Silver Legislation.

The law for the purchase of silver bullion, and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for these purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States in denominations not less than $1 nor more than $1,000, in such form as the Secretary may prescribe. These Treasury notes are redeemable on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant Treasury clerk. When so redeemed they may be reissued, but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the silver dollars coined therefrom then last held in the Treasury, purchased by such notes. These Treasury notes are a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contracts. They are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public duty, and when so received may be reissued. Such notes when held by any National banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. Upon demand of the holder of any of these Treasury notes the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is required to redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion. This provision is supplemented by the declaration that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law. The Secretary of the Treasury is required each month to coin 2,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of the act into standard silver dollars, until July 1, 1892. After that time he is to coin as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of these silver Treasury notes, and any gain or seigniorage arising from such coinage is to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury. The silver bullion purchased under this law is subject to the requirements of existing law and the regulations of the mint service governing the methods of determining the amount of pure silver contained and the amount of charges or deductions, if any, to be made.

So much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, which is known as the Bland act, as requires the monthly purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is repealed. Upon the passage of the act the balance standing to the credit of the Treasury of the United States to the respective credits of National banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of those banks shall be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury. The circulating notes of these banks which may come into the Treasurer's possession subject to redemption. Upon the certificate of the Controller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place reimbursement of their amount is made to the Treasurer from an appropriation specially created, to be known as "National Bank Notes Redemption Account." The provisions of the act do not apply to deposits required under Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, which requires every National bank to keep in lawful money of the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes. The balance remaining of the amount so covered at the close of each month is to be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest. This silver legislation went into effect Aug. 13, 1890.

The Anti-Trust Law.

The act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies declares every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, a restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy is to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, to be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court. Every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is also to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the same penalty.

Every contract, combination in form of trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or between such Territory and another, or such Territory and any State or States, or with foreign nations, is declared illegal, the penalty being the same.

The Circuit Courts of the United States are invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and it is made the duty of the Federal District Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Those proceedings may be by way of petition, setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of have been duly notified of the petition the court shall proceed to the hearing and determination of the case. Pending such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises. Whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court the court may cause them to be summoned, and subpœnas may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof.

Any property owned under any contract or by any combination or pursuant to any conspiracy set forth at the outset of the act, and being in course of transportation from one State to another or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared unlawful by the act, may sue thereon in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The word "person or persons," wherever used in the act includes corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

Original Packages.

What is known as the Original Package act is designed to cure the anti-prohibition decision of the Supreme Court. It provides that all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

The World's Fair Act.

The act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea fixes Chicago as the city in which such exhibition is to be held. The dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, as it is called, is to take place Oct. 12, 1892, and the Exposition is to be open to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and is to be closed not later than Oct. 31.

A commission consisting of two Commissioners from each State and Territory and from the District of Columbia, and eight Commissioners-at-Large is created. This commission is empowered to accept a site tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of Illinois. The National Commission also is empowered to allot space for exhibitors, prepare a classification of exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, and shall appoint all judges and examiners, award all premiums, if any, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. The commission is also to be required to appoint a board of lady managers of such number as to perform such duties as it may deem desirable.

Whenever the President is notified by the commission that provision has been made for the grounds and buildings, and there has also been filed with him by the Illinois corporation satisfactory proof that not less than $10,000,000 has been raised or provided for by legal subscription, to be authenticated through the State Department to make proclamation of the event. The President is also, in behalf of the Government and the people, to invite foreign nations to take part in the Exposition and appoint representatives to it. All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the sole purpose of exhibition at the World's Fair shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The National Commission is required to make report from time to time to the President of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the results of the Exposition. It shall exist no longer than Jan. 1, 1893.

The United States is not in any manner or under any circumstances liable for the acts or representations of the Illinois corporation or for any subscriptions to the stock or obligations of any kind issued by the corporation, or for any debts, liabilities, or expenses attending it. Comprehensive provision is made for a Government exhibit and a special Government board is created to superintend this exhibit. The building or buildings to be erected for the Government exhibits are to be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total Government appropriation carried was $1,500,000. Nothing in the act shall be construed to override or interfere with the laws in any State, and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the Exhibition shall be subject to its laws.

Meat Inspection and Retaliation.

The Meat Inspection law empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to make an inspection of salted pork and bacon intended for exportation, with a view to determine whether it is wholesome, sound, and fit for human food, whenever the laws or regulations of the foreign Government to which such pork or bacon is to be exported requires the inspection of such meats preliminary to importation; also whenever any buyer, seller, or exporter of such meats requests the inspection. This inspection is to be made at the place where the meats are packed or boxed, and each package is to bear the marks for identification which are provided in the regulations of the Secretary.

An inspection will also be had at the place of exportation. Three copies of the inspector's certificate are to be issued—one for the Department of Agriculture, another to be attached to the invoice of each separate shipment, and a third to be delivered to the consignor or shipper. Counterfeiting, defacing, altering, or destroying any of the marks provided for is made a misdemeanor.

It is made unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food or drug, or any vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors adulterated. This offense is also a misdemeanor. Any article of the classes mentioned imported into the United States contrary to the provisions of the law will be forfeited. The retaliatory feature is the provision that whenever the President is satisfied adulterated importations are being made, he may issue his proclamation suspending for such time as he may think necessary. Whenever the President is satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by foreign Governments against the importation of any product of the United States, he may direct such articles as of the foreign Government so discriminating, as he may think proper, to be excluded from importation into the United States. This is to be done by proclamation.

The importation of meat cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and of swine which are diseased or affected, or which have been exposed to infection within sixty days next before their exportation, is prohibited. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to place and retain in quarantine all such animals at ports to be designated by him and under such conditions as he may prescribe. Whenever, in the opinion of the President, it is necessary for the protection of animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases, he may by proclamation suspend the importation of all or any class of animals for a limited time.

The Secretary of Agriculture is to cause an inspection to be made of all imported animals prescribed in the act, to ascertain whether they are infected with contagious diseases or have been exposed to infection. Such animals shall then be placed in quarantine or dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary. The Secretary of Agriculture may also cause inspection to be made of animals intended for exportation and may provide for the disinfection of vessels engaged in their transportation. If upon such inspection any animals are adjudged to be infected or to have been exposed to infection they shall not be allowed to be placed on any vessel for exportation.

Agricultural Colleges.

What is known as the Agricultural College Aid law appropriates out of money arising from the sale of public lands in each State and Territory for the endowment and maintenance of such colleges $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890. An annual increase of $1,000 a year for ten years is to be made. When this annual appropriation reaches $25,000 the increase will not be continued. No money paid out under the act shall go to any agricultural college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students; but the establishment of such colleges separately for white and colored students is to be held in compliance with the act. No provision is made for the equitable division of the fund. The grants of money are made subject to the Legislative assent of the several States and Territories for the purpose of these grants. An annual report is to be made by the President of each of the colleges thus aided to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior is to report annually to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories; and also whether the appropriations of any State or Territory have been withheld, and if so, the reasons.

Customs Administration.

The Customs Administration law is a modification of the existing statute in regard to the collection of the revenues. Its details are complicated, and of importance only to importers. Its chief purpose is to provide against undervaluations. The agency for carrying out this end is a board of nine general appraisers. They are appointed by the President, and are not to engage in any other business. Their office is practically a life one, as there is no fixed term and they are removable by the President only for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance. They have supervision over appraisements and classifications for duty of imported merchandise in order to secure lawful and uniform appraisements and classifications at the several ports. Three of the general appraisers are to be on duty daily at the Port of New York. The remaining six are stationed at different ports of the country, one being located at Chicago.

There is some tariff legislation in this Customs Administration law, one provision being that merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse may be withdrawn for consumption within three years from the date of original importation on payment of the duties and charges to which it may be subject at the time of such withdrawal. The law also substantially reimposes the duty on cartons or coverings and thereby raises the rates on crockery and similar articles. This law took effect Aug. 1, 1890.

A brief act, but one of considerable importance, is that directing the Secretary of the Treasury to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloth whether known under the name of worsted cloths or under the names of worsteds or diagonals or otherwise.

New States Admitted.

At the present session Congress has made provision for the admission of two new States. These are Idaho and Wyoming. In the case of Idaho the Territorial Constitutional Convention of July 4, 1889, was formally approved by ratifying the Constitution then adopted. This enables Idaho to elect a Governor and other State officers, to choose a Legislature which will elect two United States Senators, and to elect a Representative in the House this fall. In the case of Wyoming the Constitution of Sept. 30, 1889, was ratified and confirmed. Congress did not interfere with the provision in the Constitution which allows women to vote. Under the admission act Wyoming has already chosen its State officers—a Representative in the House. Two United States Senators are to be choosen by the Legislature.

Making Oklahoma a Territory.

The law creating Oklahoma a Territory specifies that it includes all that portion of the United States now known as the Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes and the Indian tribes within the Qua-Paw Indian Agency, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee Outlet, together with that portion of the United States known as the Public Land Strip. Congress may at any time hereafter change the boundaries of the Territory or establish any portion of it to any other State or Territory, without the consent of the inhabitants of Oklahoma. The rights of the Indians are carefully guarded. The usual Territorial Government is created, the executive power being invested in a Governor, whose term of office is four years. As is customary in the Territories the Legislative Assembly consists of a Council and a House of Representatives. The provisions of the Nebraska statutes so far as locally applicable and not in conflict with the laws of the United States were extended over Oklahoma until after the first session of the Legislative Assembly. The temporary Capital is designated as Guthrie. A Delegate to the House of Representatives will be elected this fall.

The Town Site law limits the grants to 1,280 acres in each case the public lands which may be entered as town sites. The Secretary of the Interior appoints two trustees to supervise the entry. The Secretary may, when practicable, cause more than one town site to be entered. Nothing in the act is to be construed so as to make valid any claim now invalid of those who entered upon and occupied the lands in violation of the laws of the United States or the proclamation of the President. The entries of town sites pending when the law was passed have the preference at the local land-office of the ordinary business of the office and are to be determined as speedily as possible. When an appeal is taken from the decision of the local office to the Commissioner of the General Land Office it is to be given a hearing, and if an appeal should be taken from him to the Secretary of the Interior. All applications filed previously to the passage of the act in the proper land-office have the same force and effect as if made under the provisions. This law became effective May 14.

Jurisdiction Over the Great Lakes.

The act extending the criminal jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts over the Great Lakes and their connecting waters is designed to cure a defect in the statutes previously passed. It provides that every person who shall upon any vessel registered or enrolled under the laws of the United States and navigating the waters of the Great Lakes, Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, or any of their connecting waters commit or be guilty of any of the acts, neglects, or omissions specified in Chap. 3, Title 70, of the Revised Statutes, shall upon conviction be punished with the same punishment prescribed in that chapter. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States, respectively, are vested with the same jurisdiction in respect to the offenses mentioned that they by law have in respect to other offenses. Sections 3 to Chap. 3 and these courts are also for the purposes of the act vested with all and the same jurisdiction they respectively have by force of Title 13, Chap. 3, and Title 13, Chap. 7, of the Revised Statutes.

By a special act the law requiring line carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them to be carried on steamers is suspended for the year from March 29, 1890.

The law in regard to aiding wrecked vessels is amended so as to read:

"That Canadian vessels and wrecking apparatus may render aid and assistance to Canadian or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in the waters of the United States contiguous to the Dominion of Canada: Provided, That this act shall not take effect until proclamation by the President of the United States that the privilege of aiding American or other vessels and property wrecked, disabled, or in distress in Canadian waters contiguous to the United States has been extended by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to American vessels and wrecking appliances of all descriptions. This act shall be construed to apply to the Welland Canal, the canal and improvement of the waters between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and to the waters of the St. Mary's River and Canals and, provided further, that this act shall cease to be in force from and after the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States to the effect that said reciprocal privilege has been withdrawn, revoked, or rendered inoperative by the said Government of the Dominion of Canada."

Legislation Affecting Public Lands.

A provision in the Sundry Civil bill repeals so much of the Irrigation act of 1889 as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry, occupation, and settlement. All entries made where claims were initiated in good faith and valid but for a defect which is recognized and may be perfected in the same manner as if the irrigation law had not been enacted, except that reservoir sites heretofore located as selected shall remain segregated and reserved from entry or settlement as provided by that act until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands are in like manner to be reserved from the date of the location or selection. No person who shall, after the passage of the Sundry Civil act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement, under any of the land laws, shall be permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate, but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement is validated by the act. But in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States or on entries or claims, validated by the act west of the 100th meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the land in the patent described a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

A special act restores to the public domain certain lands heretofore withdrawn from market for reservoir purposes, subject to entry under the Homestead law, with certain restrictions. These are the lands which were withdrawn to aid in the construction of reservoirs to be built at the headwaters of the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and of the Chippewa and Wisconsin Rivers in Wisconsin. This act was approved by the President June 20, 1890, and takes effect six months from that date.

The act of 1874 for the relief of settlers on railroad lands is extended to all persons entitled to the right of homestead or preemption under the laws of the United States, who have resided upon and improved for five years lands granted to any railroad company, but whose entries or filings have not for any cause been admitted to record.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with experience and ability as bookkeeper or general office work. Address P 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE MAN; Office work or retail business; first-class references. Address N 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK; CAN TALK English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian. H. B. HANSON, 3743 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 in office. Address W. S., 2279 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN LIVING AT Home; 7 years' bank experience; good bookkeeper; has handled large sums of money and held positions of responsibility; refers to former employers and others. Address WILSON, 39, 94 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; several years' experience. First-class city references. Address N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR Solicit in the wholesale or retail cigar business by a young man who has had five years' experience in keeping books and four in running retail cigar store. Best of references given. Address P 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK OR AS-sistant in office. Address N 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, HAV-ing a couple of hours to spare at night, would like to get some copying to do; is a first-class penman and accountant. Address P 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF good address wishes to associate himself with some good law firm, to do copy work and read law; satisfactory references. Address P 47, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY BUSINESS HOUSE of grandiloquent supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman of several years' experience. Address N 83, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED young man would like to learn cutter's or tailor's trade. Address P 82, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACH-man; best of reference. N 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—CITY References. None other but first-class need apply. Address A N 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE YOUNG man, graduate of the University of Michigan, in an office or place of business. Address P. O. Box 843, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG COLORED man as porter. Will give first-class reference. Address P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STUDENT TO CARRY papers or some place to work mornings and evenings for board. Address P 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, active, energetic, seeks light employment in an office or to introduce specialties for manufacturers, for which he is eminently qualified; object employment; remuneration secondary. P 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man; temperate, no smoker, college education; on good, reliable newspaper stand no use for bum-bugs to answer this. Address P 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN that is useful about house; thoroughly perfect in any kind of work that is required in a private family. Good reference. Address N 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience, position as cashier in bakery, lunch room, or restaurant. Address H C 25, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE requiring services of very expert shorthand writer can obtain same by addressing J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STENOG-rapher or children's maid. Address P 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED young lady wants position; handy at sewing and loves children. Call 118 Evergreen-av., second flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERI-ence and refinement; educated; would be in city as housekeeper or governess, where her service will be compensation for board of son. Reference given and required. Address N 66, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND cleaner wants work. References. 772 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK SERV-ants waiting positions at Scandinavian office, 22 Chestnut-st., corner Wells.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP AT 3436 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. FOVIKL.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY just arrived from Germany, speaks English and French, a graduate of one of the best German institutions in the American family as governess; is also a perfect cook. Address N 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—

BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE FIRM THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE DE-POSITED AS TO VALUES OF PROPERTY AND CAPABLE OF WAITING ON CUSTOMERS AND MAKING AND CONDUCTING SALE THE DE-TAILS OF A LARGE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS. ADDRESS P 98, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BANK CLERK. Address, with references, P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED — REGISTERED DRUG CLERK. THAYER, Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TIMEKEEPER FOR iron works employing large number of men. State experience, age, and references. P 84, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A FAIRLY RAPID GENTLEMAN stenographer, Remington operato.; good pen-man; refs. 412 First National Bank Bldg.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—WE MAN-ufacture a staple article greatly improved; sam-ples weigh 8 ounces; a splendid side line; sells to the trade everywhere; liberal commissions. Address, with references, Keystone Mf'g. Co., Girard, Erie County, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co. Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN VISITING HARD-ware, grocery, and crockery trade to carry fast selling article as side line; sample can be carried in vest pocket; write us. Kalamazoo Novelty Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Boys.

WANTED—STRONG, BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY to assist shipping clerk and to make himself generally useful; $6 per week. Apply at 155 West Polk-st.

WANTED—CASH BOYS. MARSHALL FIELD & CO. (Retail.)

WANTED—BOYS. ROSENBLATT & CO., 152 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OFFICE BOY. MUST give $500 bond. Address P 90, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—PAINTER TO STRIPE, LETTER, and Ornament oil tanks; steady job to a good, steady man. ARTHUR KUHNS & CO., 56 and 58 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN ACCUSTOMED TO CUTTING stock in printing office. E. DEVINE & CO., Clark near Van Buren-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, ONE who is well acquainted with the city; no house-work. Address, with name of last employer, P 93, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM HAND. ROOM 22, 5 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FOR A NEWART work; liberal inducements. Room 14, 126 La Salle-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO RUN SODA FOUN-tain. 152 Wabash-av.

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE CHARGE OF GEN-eral agency and put out canvassers; a good chance. 154 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—

YOUNG LADY CLERK IN BAKERY. Apply at 61 Washington-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—WET NURSE, YOUNG, STRONG, and healthy, without a home. Apply DR. FERRIDGE, N. W. corner State and Randolph-sts., 9 o'clock.

WANTED—SOME ONE TO TAKE CARE OF A 2-year-old child. Terms must be moderate. Address P 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE. 191 26TH-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

Stenographers.

WANTED—REFINED LADY AS PRIVATE SEC-retary in a gentleman's office; must understand shorthand and Remington machine, write a good longhand, and have some knowledge of bookkeeping; to be neat, quiet, accurate, and willing. Address P 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY STENOG-rapher; one who has had some experience in office work preferred. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 135 Market-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL; also a nurse girl. 3600 South Park-av.

WANTED—2nd ELLIS-AV.—GIRL FOR GENER-al housework; small family. Call at side en-trance.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family; must be good cook, washer and ironer; references. Call between 10 and 1, 30 Belle-vue-place, 2d flat.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN small private family on Prairie-av.; good wages to competent girl. Apply at 2436 Wabash-av., top flat.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook; no washing. 3002 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL IN SMALL PRIVATE family. 430 Ontario-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, washing excepted. 5400 Washington-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL work about furnished rooms. 6 E. Washington.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and cooking. Call for two days. 3132 Langley-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL; GEN-eral housework; good pay. 3114 S. Park av.

WANTED—FIRST AND SECOND GIRLS FOR private boarding-house. None but first-class workers need apply. 2021 Indiana-av.

WANTED — GIRLS. 220 STATE-ST. GOOD wages. Call after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four persons. 826 Warren-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS in the shop and to take work home; good hands can make $30 a week. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 126 Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—TODAY—RESPECTABLE WORKING housekeeker; one capable of care of children. 3137 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SCANDINAVIAN girl as working housekeeper in family of three adults. Apply before 12; 2506 Indiana-av.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, TO DO all work of flat on North Side for three gentle men. Address P 30, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNNESS; GER-man preferred. Address P 31 Tribune office.

WANTED—474 WABASH-AV., ROOM 10, LADIES or gents to learn to color photographs; taught in one hour free; $30 weekly; no canvassing; no glass used; L. B. Snell's patented process.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH board; stove or furnace heat.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO SUITES OF FIVE rooms each, with private bath; also front rooms with board. References. Also first-class table board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove; also smaller room; second floor, east front; board. Reference.

255 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—A FEW large and elegant apartments with first-class table. References desired.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TABLE BOARDERS, 20 cts; attention; 1 set one of the best tables in the city and charge only $4 per week. MRS. DU BOIS SMITH.

321 E. CHICAGO-AV.—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE room, with all convenience, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

359 LA SALLE-AV.—ALCOVE AND CONNECT-ing rooms, second floor; day board.

363 OHIO-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with board; also single rooms.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE FUR-nished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

393 SUPERIOR-ST. — NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; gentlemen only.

401 AND 403 N. STATE-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms in private boarding-house; choice table; terms reasonable; references given and required. Apply 392 N. State-st., next to corner.

NORTH SIDE—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY, responsible party only; references. Address P 29, Tribune office.

South Side.

37 8TH-ST.—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED rooms in small private boarding house, near the ele. Excellent family table. Terms reasonable. References required.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Front alcove and other rooms with board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; first-class accommodation.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM; HOT and cold water; best table.

2242 WABASH-AV.—PARLOR FLOOR AND AL-cove, elegantly furnished with board.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE AND single room; excellent board; reasonable.

2259 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED suite of rooms; other large rooms, with board.

2953 GROVELAND-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, single or en suite, with or without board near Illinois Central station and cable-car.

3024 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE SUITE. Every convenience; first-class. Call Sunday if desired.

3809 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS with first-class board.

West Side.

62 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., FURNISHED front alcove room, with board, $5 per week.

345 MARSHFIELD-AV.—PLEASANT SUNNY rooms and board; reasonable; modern con-veniences.

190 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — SOUTH FRONT rooms, with adjoining rooms, together or sepa-rate; a good table.

528 ADAMS-ST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT AL-cove, also 2 small rooms, with board.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 88 TO 96 STATE-ST.—200 Elegant furnished rooms; bath-rooms; electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

NEW WAVERLY HOTEL AND TEMPERANCE Coffee House, 262 Clark-st., adjoining the Board of Trade, half a block from Grand Pacific.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-STS.—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator; 4 price other first-class hotels. Restaurant by Com-pagnon, late of Chicago Club. Table d'hote. Turk-ish baths, 50c. Cable 5 minutes to Court-House.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARG-est and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS Only, for myself and daughter. Address P 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS IN STRICTLY Private family by gentleman and daughter; plain living and refined, homelike surroundings required. Will be permanent and pay liberally for desirable place. Address P 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM—WITH CATHOLIC family within 10 minutes' walk from Lake and Dearborn-sts. Address P 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED AND HEATED rooms adjoining in family consisting of husband and wife only, for gentleman and daughter of 12; must be homelike and comfortable. Address, stating terms and references, N 151, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG MAN ON WEST Side near Van Buren-st. Address, stating loca-tion, terms, etc., N 142, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS—AND TWO CONNECT-ing rooms or large alcove, by gentleman, wife, and child aged 4; South Side, between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts.; will pay $85 or $90 monthly. Ad-dress A X 101, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. While one or two so-called Munson schools have taken $100, and even $115, from young persons too illiterate ever to utilize shorthand we charge for im-measurably superior instruction, $60.

Dictation for advanced writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.

J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN ONE OF THE BEST DENTAL Colleges in the city cheap. Address P 60, Tribune office.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Princ.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium (Congress-st. elevators). Teachers sent to suburbs and schools. New classes in formation. Native teachers only.

BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, VIOLIN, COR-net, and piano taught by the leading teachers of Chicago, Prof. Roach and wife, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 95 Haymarket Theater Bldg.

FRENCH TAUGHT BY PARISIAN GENTLE-man, author of the Star Paris Guide, 50 cents per lesson of one hour at your own homes; conversa-tion guaranteed in two months. ALBERT MAR-CHAND, 158 Throop-st.

SLOJD INSTITUTE—NOW OPEN AT 189 MADI-son-st. Young persons desiring employment can soon fit themselves to teach in this educational hand craft. Call forenoons, or address MERL TOPPEL-LIUS.

WANTED—TELEGRAPHY — TWO STUDENTS, private lessons evenings, by operator. Address P 96, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 378, 380, AND 382 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. Qualified students assisted in ob-taining positions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED PI-anist-player; orchestra preferred. A L H, Tribune.

WANTED—ORGANIST AND CHOIR INSTRUCT-or; small church. North Side; Episcopal service. Address N 139, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL Liquidate estates or assignees. Best of refer-ences. G. L. MARCHAND, 111 Clark-st., Room 28.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINED. CHAS. G. TILLMAN, 151 La Salle-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
READ AND BE WISE, AND NOT READ AND BE OTHERWISE—THEN YOU WILL KNOW THAT E. FORBES & CO., 315, 85 DEARBORN-ST., ARE OFFERING MANY DESIRABLE BARGAINS.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

9 room modern on Drexel-av., s. f., 50 ft. s. of 63d-st.
11 rooms, very fine, on Lexington-av., just south of 35th-st., with 50 or 100 ft.
9 rooms, South Park-court, e. f., 24 ft. north of 61st-st.
14 rooms, Oglesby-av., 100 ft., e. f., near 54th-st.
9 rooms, Woodlawn-av., e. f., north 60th-st., 50-ft. lot.
10 rooms, Woodlawn-av., s. f., near 63d-st.
13 rooms, Wabash-av., e. f., north 34th-st.
6 rooms, Grace-st., cor., near 32d-st.; cheap.
Examine our list before buying.
Special bargain; very easy terms, of a nice 5-room house on Myrtle-av., north 60th-st., 50 ft., e. f., lot as a price $1,600 under market.
9 rooms, Vincennes-av., near 47th-st., $4,200.
4-flat brick building on Calumet-av., north 62d-st.; $6,200.
4 houses, 8 rooms each, St. Lawrence-av., near 62d-st.
10-room brick, Langley-av., near 39th-st.
4 fine new houses on Oglesby-av., north 61st-st.
Special in an elegant 11-room residence located on Farwell-av., in Rogers Park, at terms and price that you will buy at if you investigate.

LOTS EVERYWHERE AND PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

75 ft. on 46th-st., just west of Stony Island.
50 ft. n Lexington-av., e. f., close to 45th-st.; $80.
50, 100, or 150 ft. on Lexington-av., w. f., close to 65th-st.
60 ft. on Myrtle-av., e. f., north 43th-st.
100 ft. on Lucile-av., south 79th-st.
200 ft. on Cregier-av., south of 73d-st.
Sheridan-av., corner 50 or 100 ft., north 61st-st.
25 ft. Lake-av., corner 61st-st.
100 ft., e. f., just south 60th-st., on Ellis-av., $60 ft.; yes, $60; and we car deliver sure.
25 ft. s. 39th-st., corner, south of 54th-st., $85.
50 ft., corner, near Monroe-av., and 54th-st., $115.
12 lots, $20 ft. on 88th-st., east of May, $400 lot; below acre prices; investigate, it will pay you.
100 ft., corner Lucile-av., near 76th-st.
Oglesby-av., corner south 61st-st., at less than $60.
Madison-av., corner near 81st-place, $100 ft.
Sheridan-av., 57 ft., e. f., near Plaisance.
Corner Plaisance and Oglesby-av., at a bargain.
Choice improved business property on 63d-st.; this offer can't be duplicated.

BARGAIN OFFERINGS.

2 very choice lots on Vincennes-av., north of 67th-st., west fronts, at $550 ft. You know this is a very great bargain.
50 ft. on St. Lawrence-av., e. f., north of 68th-st.; $40 per ft.
100 ft., w. f., riparian rights, 200 ft. north of Chelten-ham-place; $75 ft.
100 ft. on Luella-av., south 76th-st., w. f.; $24 ft.; equity must be all cash.
25 ft. on Langley-av., w. f., between 67th and 68th-st.; $40 per ft.
100 ft. on Ellis-av., w. f., few lots south of 78th-st.; $30 per ft.
75 ft. on Shell-av., w. f., south of 79th-st.; $20 per ft.

SPECIAL.

100 ft. corner Jeffery and 51st-st.; $30.
$30 ft. south of 51st, on Jeffery, at $25 ft.; can sell this in 100-ft. pieces.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY—The finest property near Jackson Park; convenient to South Kenwood and South Shore Stations on Illi-nois Central suburban line. FIRST-CLASS im-provements; guarantees and building restrictions; this guarantees the grade or character of the prop-erty. PRICE INCLUDES STONE SIDEWALKS, DOUBLE ROW OF TREES, WATER AND SEWER, AND MACADAMIZED STREETS. This property is east fronts on Luella-av., north of 92d-st., like high and dry ground. WE CAN SELL ANY NUMBER OF FEET AT $25 PER FT., CAN SELL ANY NUMBER OF FEET THAT YOU WANT, AND ON THE EASIEST OF TERMS. We can deliver NOW at these bargain fig-ures, but it's for a quick sale.
PORTER & CO., SUITE 315, 85 DEARBORN-ST.

ACRES. ACRES.

5 acres fronting on 35th-st. This is a very choice offering, and investigation will satisfy you that this is a speculation to buy at the PRICE we can de-liver it.
SPECIAL 5¾ ACRES, 77th-st. and e. f. on Yates-av. This will pay to subdivide at once.
Acres, 3¾, on Stony Island, north of 75th-st.
Acres, 10, on Stony Island, south of 75th-st.
75 acres in Proviso at a way down figure, $500 per acre; well located and a gilt-edge investment.
Special bargains in Cicero acres—
20 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.
40 acres, Ridgeland-av., near but north of 12th-st.
5 acres, Austin-av. and 12th-st.
5 acres on 12th-st., east of Home-av.
10 acres on Lombard-av., north of 12th st., at a price under any adjoining acres; pay you to investigate.
5 acres on Belt railroad and 16th-st.
A number of tracts on the C. B. and Q., east of Riverside; call for details.
Over 200 acres near Tolleston and the Little Calu-met, at $30, a bargain.
LOTS EVERYWHERE IN JACKSON PARK AT PRICES SURE TO SELL THEM.
5 acres on 71th to 73th-st.
10 acres on 79th-st., $85 acre.
Special offerings, South Chicago acres and lots.
Factory sites a specialty.
These are only a few of our many desirable offer-ings. Examine our list before buying.
PORTER & CO., 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY CARL LOTZ, R. 627 OPERA-House Block:
Wabash-av., near 14th-st., a beautiful modern built business block, 80 feet front, at $80,000.
Adjoining, near 15th-st., 50 feet front, at a bar-gain.
North Wells-st., corner near Park, 75 feet front, with 6 flats, modern; flats, a bargain.
North Clark-st., Lake View, one of the nicest blocks of stores and flats, paying 8 per cent net, $60,000.
Groveland-av., southeast corner of Pine Grove-av., whole block, lake shore front, with riparian rights; the finest piece in the market; make an offer.
Lincoln Park, $85,000, east front, on Lothair-av., worth $4,000, at only $2,500.
Town of Austin, corner of Prairie and Morgan-avs., within 1½ blocks of two depots, 300x170 to alley, all improvements paid for; only $12,000.
Large variety of acre tracts, south, west, and north.
Selection of the finest residence lots at Lincoln Park and vicinity.
Several prominent business corners at a bargain. Also sets of

Real Estate and Loans on First Mortgages.

Office hours, 8-10 a. m., 2-4 p. m.

FOR SALE—BY C. W. MILLS, 405 TACOMA—

128 ft. adjoining Washington Park.
100 ft., Jeffery-av., 50 ft., Ellis-av., and 63d-st.
100 ft., corner of 73d-st.; 300-ft. corner on Indiana-av.; 5 lots, 22d-st., 2 blocks to depot; 50 ft., Rhodes-av., and 22d-st.; 50 ft., Jefferson-av., near 65 ft., Michigan-av. and 51st.; 50 ft., Stony Island-av. and 56th; 50 ft., corner 32d and Stony Island-av.
13 ft., Stony Island, near Jackson Park-terrace; 4 acres, between and south Parkside Station.
7 acres, 67th and St. Lawrence-av.; 100 acres, In-diana-av. and 81th; 20 acres, Stony Island-av., $3.0 per acre; 5 acres, $4 per acre; 5 acres, Stony Island, 80th, and 81st; acres, Archer-av., very cheap; 10 acres at $250 under price; 6 lots, cheap, near Sheri-dan-drive.

FOR SALE—

125 ft. on 36th-st., near Jeffery-av., $55 per ft.
50 ft., cor. 35th-st. and Earl-av., $65 per ft.
155 ft. on 35th and Stony Island-av., $60 per ft.
48 ft. on 35th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $45 per ft.
50 ft. on Wentworth-av. and 34th-st., $3,000.
Dauphin Park lots, $475.
Humboldt Park lots, $550.
10 acres on Stony Island-av. and 88th-st., $2,200 per acre.
W. K. GORE,
Room 304, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE IN-vestments in all parts of city call on
REEDER & MURDOCK, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FLAT BUILDING, BEST locality, well rented; $16,000; an attractive invest-ment. LEIB, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. WHEELER & CO., 164 La Salle-st., 75x183 ft., Adams-st., near St. Louis; 225 ft. Monroe-st., 66 ft., Central Park-av.; acres in Kwasind, Cicero, Wentworth, Oak Ridge Island, in Harvey and South Lawn; a subdivision on listed several choice corners in Kenwood; all accessible and available property bargains.

FOR SALE—IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT, D A FINE CORNER.
Location unexcelled.
NOT ALLOWED TO ADVERTISE DEFINITELY.
Call for particulars.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY, RESIDENCES, VACANT LOTS, ACRES, ETC.,
In all parts of the city and suburbs.
P. H. PEARSON & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$25 PER FOOT; 66-FOOT LOT, 3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath-room; hot and cold water; lot 24x100 feet; $2,650; a bargain. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—$2,500; BEAUTIFUL 9-ROOM HOUSE in apple-pie order; wide lot; 20 minutes' ride; only $500 down; shown free; see it. D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., Room 305.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, INSIDE, renting for $12,000; price $140,000 cash; if desired can be leased for 99 yrs. straight at $7,000 per year and taxes and assessments.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 71 Clark-st., Room 1.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—

48 ft. on Stony Island, near Jackson Park; cheap.
200 ft. on South Park-court, near World's Fair site, Jackson Park and Midway Plaisance.
Large 2-story and mansard, modern house, lot 22x200; very easy terms; $7,250.
50 or 100 ft. on Woodlawn-av., within 200 ft of Midway Plaisance, $35.
25 ft. on Garfield-blvd., near State; $25.
25 ft. on Wentworth-av., near 55th, with good house; $3,750.
61 ft. on Wentworth-av., near 55th, with good house; $5,500.
Also choice frontages on State-st. from $100 to $125 ft; fine lots with double frontage on Vincennes-road and Yale-st., $25 and $30.
Apply to
W. S. DAY,
or W. T. McELDOWNEY,
511 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE-CT., 80x125; improved, for a few days only at $50,000, a small bargain. 70 Auburn, 30x72, 7-story brick; rent $6,500; at a bargain.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 28, 50, 75, 200, or 125 ft.; cheap.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 or 50 ft.; $1,500 per ft.
Van Buren-st., 25, 50, or 50 ft.; $1,250 per ft.
HILBARD, PORTER & BRO., 323 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., just south of 26th and 18th-sts., east front; 17 teen rooms, nearly all decorated; new and best plumb-ing; hardwood finish; brick barn, four stalls; and all in first-class order.
L. M. HODGES,
103 Washington-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV.,
SPECIAL BARGAIN NEAR 22D-ST.
25x165 ft. ... foot; a bargain. $4,000.
... & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV. STORE, FLATS above; cheap; well rented; near 35th-st.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SILVER-PLATED MANUFACTURING LOT 3 acre, on Wo... ne block north of Archer-av., $25,000; half a ... ty. DAVID ...
121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—BARGAIN; 30-34th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., store and flat building, 15 ft. fron... LEIB, 167 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—GENUINE BARGAIN—MONROE-ST., 2 elegant corner; ... and basement brick resi-dence; extra lot, be... you could not build for the money; $18,000.
H. A. ...

FOR SALE—
1 DESIRABLE SOUTH ... RESIDENCE LOTS On Prairie-av., near ... st. 3 in 4 feet; price reasonable.
On Ellis-av., near 51st-st., ... 25x125; $100 per foot.
On Ellis-av., near 51st-st., ... 25x125; $100 per foot.
FOR SALE—100 FEET OF CORNER ... -AV.; $20,000; one-third cash; ... and 2 years.
J. LENNON, 607 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WABASH-A... improved, for rent for ... 35x118, Also 22 or 44x118 improved ... STREET, ...

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.
Only one block from main entrance to the WASHINGTON PARK.
22 feet to 140 frontage.
ONLY $225 PER FOOT.
Price good till 12 o'clock today.

J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS.

2-story brick, new, in flats, on Wabash-av., near 39th-st., $7,500.
47th-st., near State, 2-story frame, leased for 2 years at $480 per year; price $4,700; $1,200 cash, bal. to suit.
2-story and basement brick, with good barn, on Wa-bash-av., near 40th-st.; rent $1,020; price $10,500; will take lots on South Side as part payment; part cash, balance to suit.
25 ft. on Halsted-st., near 70th, $65 per ft.
Also desirable vacant and improved property on all the leading streets on South Side.
W. WILLS & CO., 4032 State-st.

FOR SALE—

FOUR NEW HOUSES ON LAKE-AV.,

between 41st and 42d-sts.; these houses were finished only last spring, were built by the day under our own supervision, and will be sold at a low figure to settle an estate.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

WOODLAWN TERRACE,
NEAR STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD. 40X125, AT $150 PER FOOT.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
158 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 3020 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM MODERN IMPROVED 2-story and basement brick, Wabash-av., near 32d-st. ... $7,000
Nine-room modern improved 2-story and base-ment brick house, Forest-av., near 31st-st. ... 7,000
OESTERREICHER,
Room 13, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

4616 EVANS-AV.
2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK AND STONE, 8 FRONT; 10 ROOMS. ALL MODERN CONVEN-IENCES; LOT 25X125 TO ALLEY; PRICE $7,000; $4 CASH, BALANCE ARRANGED TO SUIT PUR-CHASER. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
158 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 3020 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—

FOUR NEW HOUSES ON LAKE-AV.,

between 41st and 42d-sts.; these houses were fin-ished only last spring, were built by the day under our own supervision, and will be sold at a low figure to settle an estate; separately or together.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON LAKE-AV., NEAR 37th-st., east front, 1 50-foot corner lot, with house, for $11,000.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 39TH-st. at from $200 to $400 per ft. less than is asked for adjoining property. LESSEY & BORUFF BROS., 16 Lakeside bldg., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BARGAIN—
50x161 ft., opposite Cloud court, near 57th-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

CHEAP.

COR. HOPE-AV. AND WOODLAWN-TERRACE, 20X125; MAKE OFFER.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
158 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 3020 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $5,000 in 14-room brick, furnished, or rent $70 month; worth $9,000; South Side. Address P 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS AND ACRES SOUTH FOR sale or exchange for West Side property; vacant or improved.*
J. T. SUTOR,
1254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE HOUSES ON CALU-met and Forest-avs.; also a few on Aldine Square; bargains. F. E. BRAY & CO., Room W Rookery.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

NEW FLATS! NEW FLATS!! NEW FLATS!!!

Do you want a well-built house, showing honest work throughout? If so, look at our new flats.
WEST FOLK AND CALIFORNIA-AV.
4 and 5 room, two-story and high basement flats; pressed-brick fronts, with heavy stone trimmings; handsomely papered; bath-rooms, water and every-thing. These buildings are not the cheaply-constructed, miserable affairs usually built to sell. You can live in these houses in the
WINTER WITHOUT FREEZING TO DEATH.
Price $2,800. Agent on the ground. Three blocks from Douglas Park, Wisconsin Central dep

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERN ...; terms; good ... Call for free plats, tickets, etc. ... VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., ... Dearborn-st., main floor.

ACRE PROPERTY.

GOOD MORNING, SIR.

DO YOU WISH TO BUY SOME ACRES TODAY?

...e a few open for your inspection. Pick out ... want, come to our office, and get a con... them at prices quoted. If you wish to look ... and we shall be pleased to show it to you at ...

SOUTH.

...corner 17th-st. and Cottage Grove-av ... feet; $100 per ft. ... corner 36th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. ... corner 36th-st. and Jeffery-av. ... corner 39th-st. and St. Lawrence-av. ... corner 47th-t. and Yates-av. ... corner 48th-st. and Indiana-av. ... corner 50th-st. and South Park-av. ... corner 50th-st. and Stony Island-av. ... corner 54th-st. and Lusia-av. ... corner 54th-st. and Vincennes-av. ... corner 55th-st. and Center-av. ... corner 56th and Throop-sts. ... corner 56th and Halsted-st. ... corner 125th-st. and Ashland-av.; $600. ... corner 103th-st. near Crawford-av., $400. ...adjoining Pullman. ... corner 115th-st. and Ashland-av.; $600. ... corner 116th-st. and Stony Island-av. ... corner 116th-st. and Forrestville-av. ... at Hammond, on railroad; $200. ... at Hammond, on Calumet River and R. R.; ...

...e list of bargains in and near Hammond.

WEST.

...e corner 12th-st. and Desplaines-av.; $1,200. ...N. W. cor. Sec. 19, Cicero; $1,650. ...es at Maywood, fronting Madison-st.; $600. ...es at Maywood, one block from C. and N. W. ...depot; cheap. ...e corner 22d and Augusta-sts.; $2,250. ...et at Grossdale, one block from C., B. and Q. ...; $600. ...es at 48th-st., with 3,000 feet Douglas Park ...es 3 blocks from street-cars; $2,600. ...e corner 22d-st. and Desplaines-av., on Illi... Central R. R.; $1,500.

SOUTHWEST.

...e corner 47th-st. and Hamlin-av., $1,800. ...es corner 42d-st. and Archer-av., $2,500. ...es corner 63d-st. and Crawford-av., $2,100. ...es corner 63d-st. and Richland-av., $1,600. ...es corner 47th-st. and California-av., $2,250. ...es corner 76th-st. and Crawford-av., $1,250. ...es near Stickney tract, $250. This is $150 under ...e value. ...es corner 63d-st. and California-av., $2,250. ...es corner 63d-st. and Hyman-av., adjoining ...tract; $2,000. ...es corner 57th-st. and Kedzie-av., $1,250. ...es in Sec. 18, Worth, near junction of Calumet ...final and Wabash R. R.; $625. ...es in Sec. 31, Worth, $150. ...es in Sec. 5, Bremen, $125. ...es in Sec. 10, Lyons, on R. R.; $14 per ...e in east half Sec. 2, Palos, near Calumet ...al, $10. ...es in Sec. 15, Lyons, on proposed R. R., $200 ...es in Sec. 17, Lyons, on proposed R. R., $200. ...es in Sec. 21, Lyons, $150. ...es in Sec. 29, Lyons, on railroad and canal, $150. ...e quarry on the land.

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

...es at Winnetka adjoining choice improve... ...s, $600. ...es at Rogers Park, $1,100. ...es at Evanston, $600. ...es on Ridge-av. in Kenilworth, $700. ...es near Wilmette, $300. ...es at Winnetka, near depot, $1,000. ...es at Winnetka, near depot, $650. ...es on North Shore, with one mile lake front... ...es at Irving Park, $800. ...es at Montrose, $1,000. ...es at Pennock, $1,500. ...es at Cragin, fronting on North-av., $1,250. ...you don't find in this list what you want, call at ... office; we have plenty more and can supply all ... wants. FIRTH & COCHRAN, ... 90 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS IN ARCHER-AV. ACRES, In the direct line of approach to the Stickney Tract.

On ARCHER-AV., in the direct line of approach to the Stickney Tract; street-cars soon to run in front of the property; acres can now be subdivided and lots sold out at good prices.

10 acres near Archer-av. and 47th-st.; $2,500 per acre.
154 acres on Archer-av., north of 47th-st.; $2,000 per acre.
20 acres near 51st-st. and Crawford-av.; $1,750 per acre.
10 acres on 51st-st., near Eleanor; $2,000.
12 acres between Archer and 47th-sts., on Homan-av., $2,500.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— THE BIG 3 CICERO BARGAINS.

5 acres in N. W. ¼ Sec. 19, Cicero.....$1,650
You cannot buy another acre in that section for less than $1,800.
This is the cheapest land east of the river; we will take all you can offer in that section at $1,350 and pay cash for it.
25 acres corner 22d-st. and Desplaines-av., fronting on Ill. Cent. R. R.....$1,800
$1,250 has been refused for the adjoining property. For bargains in acres call on

FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— THE BIG 3 CICERO BARGAINS.

5 acres in N. W. ¼ Sec. 19, Cicero.....$1,650
You cannot buy another acre in that section for less than $1,800.
13 acres corner 14th-st., near Harlem-av., st.....$1,300
This is the cheapest land east of the river; we will take all you can offer in that section at $1,350 and pay cash for it.
25 acres corner 22d-st. and Desplaines-av., fronting on Ill. Cent. R. R.....$1,800
$1,250 has been refused for the adjoining property. For bargains in acres call on

FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—84 ACRES AT HARLEM, NEAR WISconsin Central and Northwestern railroads; price $1,800 per acre; lots adjoining subdivisions were all closed out in a short time at $400.

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK, 15 ACRES AT $1,100. Rogers Park, 1,500 feet on Pratt-av., 30 per foot. 80 acres near Hammond and East Chicago, $300. Hyde Park, 343 acres in 5 tracts to suit purchaser, $1,000. Owner, F. H. H., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PRODUCTIVE FRUIT RANCH and an attractive home in Pasadena, Cal.; also in the city, 5 lots 200 ft. from Garfield-blvd; all at a price for investment, or will exchange. E. H. HYDE & CO., 1023 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FARMS. L. P. NARAMORE, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—6,000 ACRES COAL AND TIMBER land; two veins coking coal, 4 and 5 feet; 3,000,000 feet lumber; 3 miles from R. R.; $14 per acre. J. H. BRINSTOR, Martinsburg, W. Va.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST ORANGE groves in Florida; 18 acres; 6,000 trees; largely budded fruit; 11 years old; just in good bearing; railroad runs full length of it; with packing-house on it; $5,000 worth of irrigating pipes just put in this season; plenty of water for irrigating, which insures a good crop wet or dry seasons. Also a smaller grove, 40 acres, with 1,200 trees in good bearing; railroad runs through corner of it; as the owner is 75 years old, those orange groves will be sold at a great bargain, or would exchange for Chicago property at a fair price for one or both groves. For further particulars call on

WM. LEAGUE, 177 La Salle-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—QUICK, AT A BARGAIN—FROM 25 to 200 ft. front, vacant or improved, between 39th and 40th-sts., east of state. If you want to sell quick give full description, lowest price, and terms. No agents; owners only. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN A CORNER ON 63D-st., between Rock Island R. R. and Western-av.; have customer ready to buy.

E. H. THARP & CO., 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR A modern apartment or flat building on the South Side, up to $75,000. Also a customer who will trade choice vacant property near Washington Park and Grand-boulevard for good residence on South Side; owners or authorized agents.

T. W. SLATTERY & CO., 121 Ins Salle-st.

WANTED—100 FEET OR MORE ON DREXEL-av., between 52d and 55th-sts., west front, for not more than $150 per foot. State exact price, terms, and location, or no attention paid. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—OWNERS DESIRING TO MAKE quick sales should list their property with us. We have buyers on hand; no sale, no commission. ADOLPH FICK & Co., Real Estate and Loans, 148 Fifth-av., Rooms 1 and 3.

WANTED—GRAND BOULEVARD CORNERS. Address P 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE THREE CUSTOMERS WAITing that want flats or business property for investment; one for a 10-room residence on South Side, one for 8-room residence on either South or West Side.

HENRY M. STONE & CO., 79, 181 and 183 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY TODAY, 50 FT. ON EVANSton-av., or near 64th, e. f.; will pay $60 ft.; and 100 ft. on Drexel-av., bet 63d and 64th; must be a bargain. Address N 126, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—100X100, CORNER OAK AND HAWthorne-av., for 10 years. Inquire 423 Wells-st., 2d floor, 8 to 9 a. m.

TO LEASE—10 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION —all or part of 165x200 on West Harrison-st. and Desplaines-st.; also 2,000 feet on Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific Rys. at Campbell-av. and Taylor-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 103 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT stores and flats property South Side, for farms and merchandise, PUGH, 518 Chamber Commerce.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CLIENT OF OURS HAS A stock of jewelry worth about $3,000 which he wants to exchange for vacant lots or good realty.

ALLEN, ODDYKE & ALLEN, R. 20 and 30, 115 Monroe-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY HOUSE IN OMAHA FOR house or clear lots in Chicago. Address P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE A RE sponsible client, who will be at our office Monday morning and remain a week, who wishes to exchange 160 acres Kansas lands and cash for stocks of merchandise of $10,000 to $15,000 or good Chicago equities. He means business and a trade can be closed at once. REXFORD & BELKAMY, 256 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A CLEAR FARM OR IMPROVED property for $5,000 equity in desirable city suburbal streets; R. R cars, water, etc. B. PEARCE, 55 ...

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR $400 EQUITY IN $2,10 house in Maplewood. Address P 43, Tribune office

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, without commission, at 5 and 6 per cent; no delay; money on hand.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

AN AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate. Property inspected at once.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS 115 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—LOWEST RATES, small expense; the interest of the borrower regarded. E. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans; strictly on current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, panning companies, etc., etc.; at low rates; get my prices before borrowing.

R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. I. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 146 and 148 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago or Cook County at 5 per cent, no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 158 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate in Chicago or Cook County, at lowest rates of interest. O. F. GIBBS, 518, 85 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$4,000 BUILDING LOAN, 5 YEARS, 7 per cent. Auburn Park, near 75th; Two brick properties, honest cash value $10,500. P 98, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BORROW $600 TO $800 ON $1,400 worth of realty; 7 to 8 per cent. Address D 91, Tribune office.

$2,000 FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE notes, 8 per cent semi-annual interest, for sale; due in three years. Address M 105, Tribune.

$300,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT CHAS. GARDNER, 71 Clark-st., Room 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEES' SALE—THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF Engraving and Mfg. Co., Burlington, N. J., one of the largest PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS in the country. The lot is 200 by 410 feet, with extensive buildings suitable for any KIND OF MANUFACTURING. The large and splendid plant, comprising machinery in the three branches of steel, lithographic, and typographical work. Catalogues giving full particulars will be furnished on application to HENRY JANES, 324 Chamber of Commerce, Md., and to WM. HACKER, 232 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee's office, 108 South 2d-st., Philadelphia. If not sold previous to Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1890, the whole will be disposed of at that date at 12 o'clock noon at auction on the premises.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME ENGLISH ... pup, 5 months old; one St. Bernard bitch, 4 months old; and one Great Dane bitch, 6 months old, from registered stock. JOSEPH HOACH, 178 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT— ... 3603 Wabash-av., fine 9-story 10-room house; newly papered and now plumbing. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1014 WABASH-AV.—THIS HOUSE has 16 rooms, all in good order; will be rented low to a first-class party who has furniture and carpets paid for. Apply to SAM'L GREGSTEN, Under European Hotel.

TO RENT—3071 VERNON-AV., 9-ROOM MODern brick house, furnace, range, water connected ready for housekeeping; $40 a month. Also 12-room house and same as above, on corner, Kay 3069 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—NO. 3230 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT brown stone modern residence, twelve rooms, in excellent order; on the best part of the avenue.

L. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 105 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, $20; ALSO FLAT, ... 3537 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ... 3530 Rosalie-ct.—Elegant modern house of 10 rooms; reception hall and stable.

CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3721 WABASH-AV.—A 12-ROOM house, with furnace, in splendid order; privilege to rent rooms. Inquire at Mosher's Gallery, 125 State-st.

TO RENT — 3432 PRAIRIE-AV., ELEGANT stone-front residence, ten rooms; Wabash-av., 3012, neat cottage; six rooms and bath. S. T. COOPER & CO., Room 11, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2940 PRAIRIE-AV., COMPLETELY furnished 11-room, stone-front house. 3244 Prairie-av., elegant 7-story and basement, 11 rooms; first-class order.

A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, 31 S. ASHLAND-AV., 2½-story and basement stone front residence. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—706 MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, 2½-story and basement, stone-front house, newly papered throughout; frame barn.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

North Side.

TO RENT— 819 LA SALLE-AV., two-story and basement stone-front brick house with mansard roof; about 12 rooms; with all the modern improvements; in good repair; new plumbing, sewer, and furnace; 50 feet of ground; nice, large brick stable, with coachman's rooms above. (This property will be sold at a great bargain.)

C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—519 CLEVELAND-AV., $20; MODERN seven-room brick cottage. GEO. M. FADNER, 140 La Salle-st., Basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES—OHIO-ST., near cars; 14 rooms; Dearborn-av., near Superior, 11 rooms; S. State, near Huron, 9 rooms; or will sell furniture. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—IN VERY BEST NEIGHBORHOOD on N. State-st., 10-room house. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FEW OF THOSE ELEgant residences on Lake and Madison-ave., half block south of Kenwood station. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—3236 CORNELL-AV., lot, 50x180; possession given at once. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 48 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—127-129 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—2 VERY desirable flats, in good order; all improvements; 1 flat of 7 rooms, $25; flat 5 rooms, $12; janitor on premises, will show flats. Also 1,314, 35th-st., 6-room brick house, with all modern improvements; rent only $30 per month.

C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT — CHOICE FLAT — LAKE FRONT; 232 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,200.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FLATS, 412 40TH-ST., near Grand-boul.; also 311 41st-st., 7 and 8 rooms, hardwood finish, new; very cheap.

MCKEY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 2013 STATE-ST., $24 A MO. MCKEY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 3725 JOHNSON-PLACE, 6-ROOM flat, 294 36th-st., 6-room flat. 529 State-st., 5-room flat.

A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOVELY ALCOVE ROOM; 219 MICHIgan-av.; cheap for two.

TO RENT — FURNISHED FLATS— "THE CARLTON," 3044 Cottage Grove-av.; 5 rooms. The Kenilworth, Ellis-av. and 36th-st., 8 rooms; the order.

BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM FLAT AT NO. 146 East Eighteenth-st., 2d flat; bath, hot and cold water, and all conveniences. Address Lumber, care of GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—CHOICE, LIGHT, NEW BAY WINdow flats; 7 rooms and bath; elegant view of lake. 25 33d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN IMprovements, janitor service; new block; Western-av. and Huron-st.; apply to owner on premises daily, including Sunday.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats, Monroe and Keeler; hardwood finish; all modern conveniences. J. T. SUTOR, 1204 Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Inquire at 149 Lafin-st., first flat.

TO RENT— Near Union Park, nice flat of 5 rooms. 24 St. John's-place; $13.

TO RENT— 1635 Western-av., 6-room flat, with all the modern improvements, in good order; only $17.50; bay window. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; THEY ARE NICE; good location; $18 to $20. T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS, $30, $20, AND $12. 740 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—WILCOX-AV., COR. FRANCISCO, NEW 7-room first flat, with office room in basement; especially suitable for physicians; $35.

J. T. SUTOR, 1204 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY SUPERIOR FLAT, 494 W. MADison, 5 rooms and bath; $20.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 3.

TO RENT—AN EIGHT-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, 548 West Congress-st., near Ashland-boulevard. Carpets, furniture, and pianos for sale cheap. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT FOR SMALL FAMily; steam-heated; will sell carpets and curtains. Apply at once at 556 Warren-av.

TO RENT—RENT MODERN BRICK 6-ROOM BAY window flat in the city for $23; 4 lines of cars; 321 Ogden-av.; see it.

217 La Salle-st., Room 305.

TO RENT—2 MODERN FLATS; WOULD RENT all as residence. 21 Pratt-place.

North Side.

TO RENT— In the "OTTAWA BUILDING," corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st., a choice 5-room flat on second floor; all modern improvements, janitor service, etc. Apply to

C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—329 OHIO-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, janitor service, etc.; $55.

J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MARQUETTE AND CHARLEVOIX, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc.

J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; 5 rooms and bath; modern; desirable location near lake. Call at 15 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM 2D FLOOR FLAT; 1 modern. 189 Erie-st., $30.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 15 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house; finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, warm elegantly furnished rooms, very convenient. Hotel Castina, 14 and 16 E. Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3124 S. PARK-AV., FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished; two gentlemen; $10 a month each.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. 178 State-st.

TO RENT—GENTLEMAN CAN FIND PLEASANT home with private family; east of State-st.; board if desired. Address N 101, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, REAsonable prices. 1718 Wabash-av., top floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF 3 rooms; housekeeping. 338 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WELL HEATED, BATH, gas, etc. 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3534 PRAIRIE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed front room with alcove, either for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE LIGHT UNFURNISHED rooms; good location; rent, $15 per month. Apply 606 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2 NICE CONNECTING ROOMS; PRIvate family; $15. 920 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—293 CHICAGO-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, large and small.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gents. 514 North-av., second floor, opp. Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH alcove; all conveniences. 89 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Rooms, $3 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes to Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator; 200 rooms everything new; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge all night; ventilated.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED ALCOVE room; private family; gentlemen. 69 Pine-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WHY SPEND YOUR MONEY advertising for rooms when you can call on us for a list free of charge.

167 Dearborn-st., Room 210.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—318-8 ROOMS, 4 CLOSETS, PANTRY, all of one floor, 5556 Ellis-av., cable-cars within 2 block. H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

STORES TO RENT ON QUINCY-ST., IN THE new Rand-McNally Building. Inquire of E. F. SWEET, Agent, on 6th floor.

TO RENT— 1 Clark-st., a nice, large, double store, with fine basement; new building, large plate glass, and good rear entrance.

C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR RENT — 3409 WABASH-AV., 2-ROOM house; carpets and furniture for sale. Inquire as premises or of A. W. SANSOME, 6—110 La Salle-st

TO RENT—STORES.

North Side.

TO RENT— 311 E. Chicago-av., with basement.

C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORES 147 AND 149 WEST MADIson-st., corner Union-st., 3 stories and basement; plate-glass front on both streets. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 626 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON WEST TAYLOR-ST., near Loomis; good location for dry goods, boots and shoes, also custom tailor.

T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE FOR RENT— Large office in Chamber of Commerce Bldg., with steam heat, vault, and all conveniences. Call Room 510.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Washington and Dearborn-sts., formerly occupied by Park National Bank.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 641.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ONE OF THE BEST 1 corner offices in the city; use of telephone and vault.

S. E. cor. La Salle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE, SOME SPLENdid light third floor offices; also top floor sleeping rooms, at 121 La Salle-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A PLEASANT FRONT 1 office at 43, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PART OF PLEASANT OFFICE, ROOM 1 28, 31 Clark. Call between 12 and 1.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE AND USE OF RE1 ception room en suite. 508 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; fine chance for a lawyer.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR ONE-HALF OF OF1 fice; handsomely furnished; ground floor. Room W Rookery.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; 1 large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE PRIVATE BARN, 203 DEARborn-av. 4 stalls.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE BRICK BARN, 1826 1 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT— $15 per month, 2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st. $7 per month, 1 flat, 1153 Grenshaw-st. $8 per month, 1 flat, 1152 Fillmore-st. $9 per month, 1 flat, 1167 Fillmore-st. Inquire 505 South Western-av.

TO RENT—S. E. COR. STATE AND 24TH-STS., 3 1 stores and 38 rooms above. Will make a fine hotel. Or will rent rooms separately for European hotel Long lease. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and South Water-sts.

TO RENT—SPLENDID PLACE FOR RESTAU1 rant; Rand McNally's Monroe-st. store (Nos. 148 and 150), with well-lighted rear room, 32x108. Apply to E. F. SWEET at new Rand McNally Bldg., Adams-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER IN RAND1 McNally's Monroe-st. building. E. F. SWEET, 138 Adams-st., sixth floor.

TO RENT—TWENTY SMALL ROOMS WITH 1 power and heat for light manufacturing.

WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR 1 manufacturing or warehouse purposes; 2 elevators, boilers, shafting, etc., in manufacturing district on West Side; can give immediate possession.

RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; ALL CONVENIENCES, 1 newly papered and painted; separate entrance; new furnace, all wooden mantels, and gas fixtures in; if taken by Oct. 1st will rent for $25.

BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPACE ON SECOND FLOOR, 5 X100, 1 with or without power. Chicago Hose Reel Co., 40 and 101 Erie-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANU1 facturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FACTORY; 3 FLOORS; 60X120; LIGHT 1 on all sides; elevator, boiler, engine, and steam coils. T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—COZY FURNISHED FLAT or modern furnished house for 6 months by gentleman and wife, not over $40 or $45 monthly. Highest references; best of care; South Side preferred between 30th and 35th-sts. Address D X 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, BY a small private family, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 8 or 10 room furnished house or flat on North Side south of Lincoln Park. Address Lumber, care of Carrier 706 Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOM FLAT; first-class tenant; family of two; want higher priced flat for $12 to $20. Room 85, 151 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEW MODERN HOUSE, furnished, South Side, for six months or one year; first-class locality; will pay $1,800 to $2,000 rent.

H. GULLING & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms, between 22d-st. and Jackson Park, for light housekeeping; price must be moderate. Address P 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, CHEAP, IN law office, for real-estate business. Address N 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM OR PRIvate office for law office. Address P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO YOUNG GENTS 1 desire neatly furnished room; reasonable; with in 10 minutes' walk of P. O.; state terms. Address N 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house near C. P. R.; best reference; small family. Address N 66, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., ROOM 12, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, teams, etc., to remain in owners' possession; less rates than elsewhere; no publicity; no inquiries in neighborhood; do not use the ironclad mortgage; loans made at once. People's Loan Co., 89 Madison-st., just east of Dearborn, Rooms 7 and 8.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED securities, 6 and 7 per cent int., on Chicago real estate, from $15,000 and $20,000 to suit sale. Also, in frontage on Indiana and Prairie-avs., near the projected line of Alley "L" railroad and Washington Park, on easy terms. Apply to MILTON GEORGE, at the "Western Rural" office, 158 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES—$5,500 TO $30,000—NETting the purchaser 6 per cent interest; secured on improved Chicago real estate.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FEW SHARES IN SYNDICATE which will double your money. Address G 58, Tribune office.

LIBERAL BONUS OFFERED BY A CLIENT OUT of debt and worth $60,000 for bank accommodation. 15 months, on amounts needed to $50,000; warehouse receipts given as collateral on loans. SHUMAN & DEFREES, Attys., R. 11, 84 Washington-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—I Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and diamonds for sale, less than cost; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; pot connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

THE HYMAN LOAN COMPANY, ROOM C 142 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison—Loans made $1 to $1,000 at 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent upon commercial paper, diamonds, watches, jewelry, real garments, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, furniture, pianos, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

WANTED—$2,000 LOAN ON $7,000 STOCK OF MERchandise in city. Address P 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000 AT 6 PER CENT, NO commission, on city business property worth double. Address P 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LADY—A LOAN OF $30 FOR 3 months; will pay $10 for use of same. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $1,000 TO $4,000 IN SOME good paying business; full particulars or no notice. Address Lumber, 87 Sr., Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH MONEY TO TAKE one-half interest in a large vacant tract inside old limits; one who will join in developing same. Address owner, P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 ON 18FT. MORTGAGE gold; city lot; same property adjoining Cook County. B. PEARCE, 55 93d-st.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warerooms 1 to 7, 9, 11, and 13 South Jefferson-sts., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,373.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark, receives on storage all goods not specially hazardous; furniture a specialty; low rates, moving done. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprietors. Telephone No. 801.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 W. Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming. Telephone 1133.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 5-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 per cent discount to management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS— Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—150, 152, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,378. S. Side—230 and 232 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343. GEORGE PARRY.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-FOURTH COST, 240 FEET OF elegant walnut counters and shelving for modern dry goods store. Write HARRY E. KOCH & CO., Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—ANTIQUE OAK CURTAIN DESK and chair; must be cheap. FRANK SITTENDERG, 614 Tacoma Building.

PENSIONS.

ADA C. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 66 Commercial Bank Building, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

YOU PROBABLY KNOW MORE ABOUT your own business than you do about pianos. Most people do.

We are in the piano business and can tell you all you want to know about pianos.

There are several things we WILL NOT tell you. One is that a cheap piano is as good as an expensive one. The best is the cheapest; you have probably found that out already. We have the best. The best is the Knabe. If you want the best we can show you it in the various styles of cases and woods. We have the best piano for the money too. They are:

THE KROEGER, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, AND KNABE.

We do not claim the first position for them. We sell them on their own merits and you know just what you have bargained for. Truth is our hobby. People are always looking for bargains in second-hand pianos. They do not always find them, more's the pity. Why? Because the houses advertising bargains at all seasons cannot possibly have them. We do not

October Investments.

We submit the following choice list of bonds, which we offer subject to prior sale:

Kansas City, Mo., 20-year 6s.
Minneapolis, Minn., 20-year 6s.
Dallas, Texas, Gold 6s.
San Antonio, Texas, 20-30-year 5s.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 20-year 5s.
Findlay, Ohio, School 6s.
Youngstown, Ohio, School 6s.
Wichita, Kansas, 20-year 5s.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak., 20-year 5s.
Dubuque, Iowa, Funding 6s.
Delavan, Ill., Refunding 5½s.
Astoria, Oregon, 20-year 6s.
Vancouver, Washington, School 6s.
Whatcom, Washington, School 6s.
Olympia, Washington, School 6s.
Carbon County, Wyo., Funding 6s.
Dodge County, Neb., Refunding 5s.
Pendleton County, Ky., 20-year 5s.
Bell County, Ky., Bridge 6s.
Union County, Ind., Court-House 5s.
Washington (State of) School District 7s.
Cheyenne County, Neb., 6s.
Portland, Oregon, St. Railway 20-year Gold 6s.
Seattle Street Railway 20-year 6s.

Prices and full information furnished on application.

SEND FOR NEW OCTOBER BOND LIST.

N. W. HARRIS & Co.
BANKERS
163-165 Dearborn-st., 70 State-st.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.

CHEMICAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

Chemical Bank Building,
85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Capital $350,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders 350,000

M. McNEIL, President.
R. O. HAMILL, Vice-President.
O. S. ROSENSCHATZ, 2d Vice-Pres't.
A. J. HOWE, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. McNeil, Pres't. McNeil & Higgins Grocery Co.; Robert Walker, Banking. McDonald, Walker & Co.; Wm. Deering, Pres't. Deering Harvester Co.; O. S. Rosenschatz, Pres't. Asbestos Boiler Cover Co.; R. G. Stevens, Grain Elevator & Flour Mills; Walter Tod, of Boston & Chicago; Jacob Kirk, Kirk, Hinsdale & Co., Wholesale Clothing; John G. Rodenschatz, Treas. Rodenschatz Bedford Stone Co.; E. C. Vesley, Vice-President.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT.

15—25 6% YEAR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Lake Geneva, Wis., Water and Light Co.

$47,000 OR ANY PART FOR SALE.

Interest payable semi-annually March 1 and Sept. 1, at the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, the Trustee for the bonds.

For further particulars call on or address

RED OAK INVESTMENT CO.,
C. W. SPALDING, Manager,
216 Dearborn-st.

Fowler Brothers, Limited.

Attention is invited to the advertisement in our issue of the 26th instant, offering for public subscription Shares and Debentures of the above Company.

The Subscription List will close at 3 p. m. on 30th September.

Prospectus and Forms of Application can be had at the offices of the Union National Bank, the First National Bank, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago.

Notice of Receiver's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, the 10th day of October, 1890, the undersigned, as Receiver, appointed by the United States Circuit Court within and for the District of Indiana, in the case of Francis A. Riddle versus Alfred Fost et al., No. 6611 in chancery, will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following valuable horses, to-wit: the horse "Jersey Boy" and the mares "Kitty Gray" and Minnie. Said sale will take place at the grand-stand in the Fair Grounds, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE B. TOWNLEY, Receiver.

A SPECIAL FUND

To loan on real estate in amounts from $3,000 up at 6%

NO COMMISSION.

Smaller loans also made at reasonable rates.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st., Main Floor.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the Teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.
Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Property at Lowest Rates. Building Loans made.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan at 5%

In sums of $10,000 and upwards, with privilege of making partial payments.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
Real Estate Board Bldg.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

96x130 feet near 55th-st., and directly opposite to the Union entrance to the principal Fair Site. Price $300.

J. G. HAMBLETON, Owner,
R. 12 Reaper Block.

FOWLER BROS., LIMITED.

We guarantee the Subscribers to the above new Company against any loss caused by the fire at our Printing-House last Sunday. The Subscriptions are therefore protected against any loss on that account.

Chicago, Sept. 26. FOWLER BROS.

STATE-ST.

A lot on corner north of 26th-st. can be bought at a bargain. Favorable terms for a few days.

KING & RIDGWAY,
94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Sec'y.
New York, Sept. 24, 1890.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.
New York	$ 80,985,434	$ 80,049,993
Boston	15,699,454	16,635,114
Chicago	14,785,000	14,343,000
Philadelphia	9,168,926	11,736,123
St. Louis	3,542,464	3,643,267
Baltimore	2,452,774	2,979,237
New Orleans	1,253,543	1,326,908

New York exchanges was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 75@80c dis; Boston, 5@17c dis; St. Louis, 90c dis.

There is some talk of a disposition to advance bank rates Oct. 1 so as to make 7 per cent the minimum. A careful canvass of the situation demonstrates that this is not at all likely to be done. Rates now to regular customers are 6 per cent for call loans and 6@7 per cent for time accommodation with a considerable proportion of such loans at the lower rate. There is no mistaking the decrease in the demand. The demands from the Board of Trade grain pit to be unusually light for the first of October. Demands have been cut down in other directions, too, until there appears to be little occasion to fear any squeeze so far as mercantile interests are concerned. Just now there is a disposition to make as little inroad as possible on reserves while the banks are waiting for the Controller's call. The call is expected at any time.

The tendency of the foreign trade movement seems in our favor, the outward movement of cotton having begun, while exports of other staples are improving. In spite of that sterling exchange is stronger. Quotations yesterday advanced for demand to 483@485½ and for sixty-day bills to 479½@480¾. There were hopes of an improvement in the New York exchange market, but as the day closed there was no sign that there would be large New York remittances required for Oct. 1. If that is the case there was nothing of it felt in the exchange market yesterday. Before clearings sales were at 75c discount and later 10@12½ were paid.

The stock market continues active. West Side street railway, Calumet Dock, and Street's Stable Car stock were the most prominent in spite of the fact that there now appears to be no immediate danger of a strike West Side stock was not buoyant. There was an evident effort to depress quotations and it had some effect, the stock going to 125¼. The general belief is that there is a considerable short interest developing. This stock is being absorbed every day in greater or less amounts for actual investment, and it seems probable that it will go the way of most other street railway stocks and eventually be taken quite out of the speculative markets. Calumet Dock held fairly steady at about 78, closing stronger than it opened. The arguments of the friends of this stock to the effect that the stock should advance with the advancing values of South Side real estate has some point to it. There is no doubt that the company is now selling land at prices showing considerable advance over the inventoried value. One case is cited of a sale at $5,000 an acre of land inventoried at $1,000. The stock has been so extensively manipulated and purchasers must still use so much blind faith that it is slow to get public confidence. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

REGULAR SALES. FIRST CALL, 10:30 A. M.

10	C. Tr. & Sav. Bk.	105	
150	Cal. & C. Co.	77½	
100	Do	78	
200	Do	77¾	
100	Do	78	
50	Do cash	77½	
200	Do	78	
25	Do cash	77½	
200	Do b 3d	78½	
100	Do b 2d	78¾	
50	Do cash	78½	
250	Do	78	
100	Do cash	78	
50	Do	78	
515	Do	78	
10	Do	78	
10	Do b 30	78	
39	C. B. & M. Co., pfd.	51	
10	C. Pack. & Prov. Co.	41	

BONDS.

$400	Chicago Gaslight and Coke Co. 6s	88½

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

200	C. & C. C. & I. Co.	78½
100	Do b 10	78½
50	Do b 30	78¾
50	Do	78¾
200	Do	78¾
10	W. Chi. St. R. R. Co.	108
100	Do b 10	108½
100	Do b 30	108½
100	Do	108½
200	Do b 10	108½
150	Do	108½

BONDS.

$1000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 6s [illegible] $500 C. G. L. & C. Co. 6s [illegible]

The Union Pacific statement for August shows gross earnings as $3,873,911, an increase of $97,237, and net earnings $1,478,620, a decrease of $65,191. Mileage operated increased 108 miles.

The Fowler Brothers, Limited, subscription closes at 3 o'clock today. The burning of the portion of the plant will not interfere with the capitalization.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—[Special.]—People interested in the market were early on the street this morning. It was in the air that there would be a bright movement, and all the outlook was favorable to the bulls. The bank statement of Saturday could not but have an influence toward higher prices. The Southwestern agreement was also used as a strong bull card, and the pronounced stand taken by Jay Gould in favor of higher values could not be ignored. The bulls showed their confidence and meeting at the open-ing started nearly the whole list with an advance of ¼ to ⅝. There was a momentary relapse in some of the stocks, but it was slight and was followed by a much heavier demand by purchasers than at the beginning. The bulls seemed to act as if in concert. Lackawanna was the leader, 5 ¼. While was even more confident in his prognostications than he was last week and under his guidance his pet stock fairly lunged ahead, carrying all before it. Long before noon it was marked up 2¾ points and seemed strong enough for an even greater rise before one day was over. The friends of the Vanderbilts were on hand in force and were steady buyers of those securities. Lake Shore and Central Pacific both raised a point or better above the previous day closing. Missouri Pacific was watched with interest. It was felt the course of this stock would indicate Mr. Gould's position in the matter. He was quoted as prophesying that the stock would regain its dividend in short order. It closed Saturday at 98¾, and opened ex-dividend today at 99. In the first hour the prophesy was almost realized, for it was quoted at 98. Louisville and Nashville gained 1¼, Atchison touched 30¾, a gain of 1, New England advanced ¾. The Grangers, while strong, did not participate in the advance to the same extent as those mentioned. Sugar Trust seemed to have forgotten its tariff trouble and jumped up 2 points. Chicago Gas and Silver were the weak spots in the list. The former sold off ¾ and, the latter touched 109¾, though it quickly recovered to 110¼.

The advance continued during the early afternoon until it assumed the appearance of a full-fledged boom. Lackawanna was put up to 149¾, and most of the other active stocks made substantial improvements on their morning values. Then Lackawanna made a break back to 146¾, and the movement caused the bulls to halt for a time. The majority of the list sold off fractionally, but, on the whole, were well sustained.

There was a reason for the decline that set in shortly before 1 o'clock, and which continued with considerable force for an hour. Union Pacific earnings, which were published about that time, showed a decrease in net of $65,190, for the month. The statement was a staggering blow to the bulls, and the bears were not long in taking advantage of the consternation. They attacked the whole list viciously and sent prices off from ¼ to 1¾ points. After the first surprise the market hardened somewhat, but the buoyant bull movement of the morning was checked.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2@4 per cent; last loan 3; closing offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet, but firmer, at 180¾ for 60-day bills and 483¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 239,886 shares, including: Atchison, 25,850; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,172; Lake Shore, 4,110; Louisville and Nashville, 19,600; Missouri Pacific, 4,800; North American, 1,700; Reading, 15,950; St. Paul, 14,120; Union Pacific, 22,915.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sep. 29	Sep. 27
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atchison	25,850	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
C. B. & Q.	4,550	97	96	96¾	96¾
Canada So.	200	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
Canadian Pac.	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	100	66	66	66	66
Chic. Coal	1,700	47¾	46¾	46¾	46
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,200	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Chicago Gas	12,350	44¾	42	42¾	44
Citizens' Gas	1,100	16¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
D., L. & W.	22,250	148¾	138¾	140¾	145¾
Del. & Hud.	600	135¾	133¾	133¾	135¾
D. & R. G. pfd.	410	46	45	45	
Erie	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	26¾
Hocking Valley	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Illinois Central	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Ill. Cent.	62	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Jersey Cent.	500	119¾	119	119	119¾
Kan. & Tex.	150	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Lake Shore	4,110	125¾	124¾	125¼	125¾
Louis. & Nash.	19,250	91¾	89¾	90¾	89¾
L. E. & W. pfd.	1,000	80	80	80	80
Land Trust	400	81¾	81¾	81¾	82¾
Laclede Gas	1,600	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Mo. Pac.	4,800	97	95¾	96¾	96¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	300	111	111	111	111
Manhattan	700	106	104¾	105¾	106
Mich. & Ohio	1,200	29	28	28	28
Minn. & St. L.	500	58¾	54¾	54¾	58¾
Met. Central	100	78	78	78	
Northwestern	2,100	102¾	101¾	102¾	101¾
New England	3,600	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	500	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Do pfd.	2,100	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
Nor. & W.	300	19	19	19	19
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	100	67	67	67	67
No. Am. Co	4,720	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ont. & Lime	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Ont.	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Pacific Mail	1,300	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pullman	325	217	215	215	217
Reading	15,950	47¾	46¾	47¾	47¾
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Canada So.	200	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
Canadian Pac.	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	100	66	66	66	66
Chic. Coal	1,700	47¾	46¾	46¾	46
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,200	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Chicago Gas	12,350	44¾	42	42¾	44
Citizens' Gas	1,100	16¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
D., L. & W.	22,250	148¾	138¾	140¾	145¾
Del. & Hud.	600	135¾	133¾	133¾	135¾
D. & R. G. pfd.	410	46	45	45	
Erie	500	24¾	24¾	24¾	26¾
Hocking Valley	300	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Illinois Central	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Ill. Cent.	62	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Jersey Cent.	500	119¾	119	119	119¾
Kan. & Tex.	150	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Lake Shore	4,110	125¾	124¾	125¼	125¾
Louis. & Nash.	19,250	91¾	89¾	90¾	89¾
L. E. & W. pfd.	1,000	80	80	80	80
Land Trust	400	81¾	81¾	81¾	82¾
Laclede Gas	1,600	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Mo. Pac.	4,800	97	95¾	96¾	96¾
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	300	111	111	111	111
Manhattan	700	106	104¾	105¾	106
Mich. & Ohio	1,200	29	28	28	28
Minn. & St. L.	500	58¾	54¾	54¾	58¾
Met. Central	100	78	78	78	
Northwestern	2,100	102¾	101¾	102¾	101¾
New England	3,600	37¾	36¾	37¾	36¾
Northern Pacific	500	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
Do pfd.	2,100	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
Nor. & W.	300	19	19	19	19
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	100	67	67	67	67
No. Am. Co	4,720	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
Ont. & Lime	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
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VOLUME [illegible]—NO. CCLXXIV. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LAST EDITION.

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

The Conference Report on the Tariff Bill Accepted.

NOT A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Messrs. Plumb, Paddock, and Pettigrew Join the Opposition.

NO FURTHER DELAY ANTICIPATED.

President Harrison's Approval of the Bill Will Be Promptly Forthcoming.

OTHER NEWS FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

[For Senate proceedings see page seven.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Senate has speeded the Tariff bill toward the White House. The conference report was adopted shortly after 6 o'clock this evening by a vote of 33 to 27—not a strict party vote, for three Republican Senators joined the Democrats in refusing to support the report. These were Paddock, Plumb, and Pettigrew. Paddock's main objection, as stated by himself, was the removal of the sugar duties, but he found many other things to object to, and wanted binding twine on the free list.

Plumb was also against free sugar. He voted for the bill when it passed the Senate because a good many things he wanted were in it. But the conference knocked out his tare commission amendment, cut down the increased duties he got laid on wines and liquors, and put a small duty on binding twine. Taken with his opposition to free sugar these were reasons enough for him to claim that he was no bound by any party ties to uphold the conference report.

Pettigrew's ostensible ground for voting against the report was that he had entered into a compact with other Western Senators to secure free binding twine or else throw the Tariff bill back into conference. Other Senators who took part in the gathering where the agreement was reached did not interpret the compact in that light. They had succeeded in getting a low rate on binding twine and they did not care to take the chance of having the present high duty retained by preventing the adoption of the conference report. Nearly all of them were against some features of the bill, but they did not think these objectionable features serious enough to justify them in defeating it. Some of them had championed the increased duties on linens, farm products, and lead ore.

Senator Carlisle's Speech.

The closing day of the debate was noteworthy because of Carlisle's speech. Measured by his argument the other Democratic Senators, in trying to discuss the tariff, were pigmies. It was the most powerful speech in opposition to the bill that has been made in either House. All his propositions were boldly stated, and a good deal that he said about the bounty system will meet with approval outside the strict constructionists of his own party. Senator Carlisle was more advanced than the majority of his colleagues in his views of free-trade ideas, and it appeared that he was against any sort of reciprocity that did not follow the lines of unlimited and unconditional free trade. He also showed the usual Democratic anxiety for the Sugar Trust. Some of his points were successfully controverted by Senators Allison and Aldrich, but from a Democratic standpoint his statement of the Democratic position will be accepted as infallible.

Senator Allison gave part of his time to defending the sugar schedule, and on this portion of the bill he had the Democrats on the hip. He was fairly successful in showing that the West gets more out of the bill and is less discriminated against than has been supposed. Senator Aldrich's closing speech in support of the conference agreement was an adroit and able one, but he did not undertake to cover all the ground that had been traveled over by the opposition.

When the time came to vote everybody was ready. The President has followed the bill through all its stages by means of the *Congressional Record*, and the examination he gives to it will be rather formal. The enrolling clerks kept up with their work, so that there is no delay with the engrossed copy, and the announcement of the President's approval can be made tomorrow. Some of the Senators, however, don't want to adjourn till the following day, as they want to get through with a number of conference reports and other general business.

Inquiry has already been made as to how the customs officers can put the law into effect Oct. 6, when at ports on the Pacific coast and elsewhere it will be impossible to receive certified copies of the bill. It appears that this is not necessary. Corrected copies of the conference report have already been mailed and these can be supplemented by telegraphic instructions from the Treasury Department, which will be sufficient until the official copies of the new Tariff law can be sent out.

TO BENEFIT CHICAGO COMMERCE.

Bill to Be Granted for the Use of the Government Pier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Mason got through the House today the conference report on the joint resolution introduced by him several months ago, to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a revocable license for the use of the Government pier at Chicago. This legislation was asked for by Chicago vessel-owners, some of whom have since protested against it and some have withdrawn their protests by telegraph. The bill was amended it by inserting the name of Walter Whitehead & Co., but the House disagreed, and in conference the Senate receded. Mr. Cutcheon (Michigan) and Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) opposed the resolution today, the latter withdrew opposition after remarks by Mr. Adams explaining why the vessel-owners desired it and that it would benefit commerce, not obstruct it. Mason was also supported by Farquhar (New York), who had a similar case at Buffalo in his own district. The granting of the license is made subject to the discretion of the Secretary of War and upon condition that the parties shall extend the pier and dredge the river adjoining it.

GRADING BILL WITHDRAWN.

Measure Successfully Antagonized by the Chicago Members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Members of the House Agricultural Committee are pushing through today a uniform standard grading wheat, classifying [illegible]. It was proposed to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the standard according to the inter-State and foreign cases where no other standard or grade is agreed upon. Col. Abner Taylor knocked the bill out at once by objecting to its consideration. But later Wade of Missouri made another effort, and Taylor consented that the bill be considered for a half-hour, but gave notice that he would not let it pass without a quorum.

Cannon, Funston, and others advocated the passage of the bill in the interest of the farmers. Taylor and Adams opposed it. Taylor said he did not want a double standard in Illinois—a State and a United States standard—which would cause trouble and confusion. He wanted time to examine the bill carefully, and did not think the farmers would suffer by waiting until next session. Mr. Adams thought it would be well to have a National and uniform standard of classifying and grading grain, but the legislation providing for its establishment should be carefully and maturely considered. Farquhar of Buffalo, formerly a commercial editor, sharply attacked the crude proposition of the committee, and when the half-hour had expired Wade withdrew the bill. This is the end of it for this session.

INNOCENT POSTMASTER WHEAT.

He Thought His Contract with Culbertson Was Perfectly Proper.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—House Postmaster Wheat today made a statement before the committee investigating the affairs of his office. He reiterated his former statements to the effect that he thought he was doing a proper thing when he entered into the contract with Culbertson. His last conversation with ex-Postmaster Dalton led him to believe this was proper. Dalton said the contractor could afford to pay him $150 per month. In fact, the general understanding he obtained everywhere was to the effect that this was an office perquisite.

Mr. Enloe asked the witness if he was engaged in lobbying in behalf of any measures before the House.

Mr. Wheat replied in effect that Mr. McGarrahan had asked him for his (Wheat's) aid in getting his claim through Congress. Witness had replied to McGarrahan certainly he would be glad to aid him, as he would any one else. He spoke to a few members he knew about the claim, to accommodate McGarrahan. Never saw McGarrahan before he got his office, and had never got a cent of money for speaking to the members. He never did expect to get anything except that McGarrahan said he would do as much for him. Adjourned.

HAVING FUN WITH HOLMAN.

Members Keep the Famous Objector on the Anxious Seat for a Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Less than a hundred members attended the session of the House today, and a good many of them got their bills railroaded through by mutually refraining from obstructing the track by objections. A single objection would have been fatal, and some measures were wrecked by that means. The members had a good deal of fun with Objector Holman of Indiana. The Judge is pretty well liked in spite of his frequent objections to the little bills of the other fellows, but it was with considerable embarrassment that he asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to pay one of his constituents $200 for a horse taken by United States troops during the chase after the rebel General Morgan.

Breckinridge of Kentucky remarked with a twinkle in his eye that he thought he would have to object unless Holman could give a satisfactory explanation of the bill. Members caught on at once and began to come down to the front to see the fun. Holman blushed like a girl and sat nervously rubbing his fingers. Payson remarked that Holman was too modest, and ought to have asked for the full value of the horse. Williams of Ohio called out to Holman: "Two hundred dollars is too much, brother; that's more than we paid during the war. I think I'll have to move to reduce it to $150." Breckinridge held up a colored picture of a broken-down horse and laughingly inquired whether that was the horse referred to. Breckinridge and Cutcheon kept Holman on the rack about ten minutes longer, commenting in a good-natured way upon the difference between this and other claims for losses during the war, and finally the bill was passed almost unanimously, but members had lots of fun while the victim was at their mercy.

The River and Harbor Bill a Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The President has approved the River and Harbor bill; the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the nickel ore for use in the manufacture of nickel-steel armor; an act to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts; making Peoria, Ill., a port of delivery.

SWELL SOCIETY WEDDING IN BOSTON.

A Daughter of Charles Francis Adams Married to Grafton St. L. Abbott.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The most important society event of the season here was the marriage today of Miss Mollie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, and Grafton St. L. Abbott, son of Judge Josiah Abbott. The ceremony took place at the old Adams home church at Quincy. The best man was Holker W. Abbott, and the ushers were Messrs. George Adams, Charles Francis Adams, Gardiner Lane, W. A. Longfellow, Frank Abbott, and Sigourney Butler.

Misses Lulu C. Adams and Elizabeth Adams, sisters of the bride, acted as maids. The bride presented a stately and beautiful appearance in a costume of rich white satin en train, with bodice and sleeves trimmed with old duchess lace, and a full tulle veil, with wreaths of orange blossoms and lilies. She had a corsage bouquet and held in her hand a bouquet of Duchess of Albany roses. Over and in front of the chancel space where the marriage ceremony took place were great masses of asters, hydrangeas, and tropical plants; on the pulpit were cultivated anemones and around the nave were festoons of laurel, while the entrances to the pews were adorned with bunches of goldenrod fastened with white satin. The marriage ceremony was performed by the pastor, the Rev. D. M. Wilson, according to the King chapel service. The newly-wedded couple returned while the organ played Mendelssohn's march. The entire party then proceeded to the mansion of the bride's parents, on President's Hill, where a reception took place. After a wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Abbott will take up their residence at Lewiston, Me.

TWO PRIESTS DETAINED IN NEW YORK.

They Are Charged with Violating the Contract Labor Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Menkenburg and the Rev. Dr. J. Loentkerath, Catholic priests from Europe, who arrived at this port on the steamship Belgenland today, are detained under the contract labor law. The priests acknowledged that they were hired to come to this country as teachers in the Catholic college at St. Paul, Minn., founded by Bishop Ireland. The matter has been referred to the customs authorities and the two priests will be detained on board the Belgenland pending a decision.

Mrs. Cole Wants Her Alimony.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Eleanor F. Cole secured judgment in a Chicago court some time ago for alimony from her husband, F. F. Cole. Cole came to Canada to avoid execution of the judgment. His wife followed and is trying to get the alimony through the courts here. Cole's attorneys filed affidavits disparaging to the woman's character and the court today made an order that plaintiff give security for costs. Cole is said to be in Chicago now.

PLANS OF FARWELL & CO.

THEIR WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS HOUSE TO BE REORGANIZED.

About Jan. 1 a Stock Company to Be Formed with a Capital of Over $5,000,000—The Prospectus Will Be Looked For with Considerable Interest—Early History of the Firm—Magnitude of the Business Carried On at the Present Time.

The news that the dry-goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co. is to be reorganized on the basis of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York will be of interest to the trade throughout the country. Plans and specifications for the proposed work of reorganization are now in the Chicago office of the firm and have been discussed for some time by the members. The annual business of the house is enormous in its bulk and money value, and the departure will not be made without thorough consideration.

J. T. Chumasco a member of the firm, was seen at his residence last night and admitted that the house would be reorganized on the basis of a stock company Jan. 1. "But," he said, "the matter is as yet in abeyance. We have simply talked the plan over and prepared certain papers, and are not ready to make the details known. The public will be apprised of the change as soon as our arrangements are perfected."

As to the details of the reorganization, another representative of the firm said the company was not as yet prepared to make them public. He felt that the simple confirmation of the rumor would suffice for the present. When asked if the new company would be capitalized to as large an amount as $5,000,000 he said that it would probably be at a figure in excess of that.

Reasons for the Reorganization.

The reasons for the contemplated reorganization, the same authority said, were the increasing years and accumulated business responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of the senior members of the firm, and also that the time seemed a favorable one for floating such business propositions as that contemplated.

The firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. is the oldest dry-goods jobbing house in Chicago, and from its volume of business stands probably third in rank among the dry-goods jobbers of the country. It is exceeded in this respect only by the H. B. Claflin company and its own rival and offshoot in Chicago, Marshall Field & Co. The house is prominent not only for its long and unblemished record, but also for the fact that one of its members, Mr. C. B. Farwell, is a United States Senator from Illinois. The present firm is a lineal descendant of the house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., which was established in 1848, when the present City of Chicago was little more than a frontier town. Mr. Farwell was a junior member of that firm.

Early History of the Firm.

The house has been known in succession under the various titles of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., Cooley, Farwell & Co., Farwell, Field & Co., and J. V. Farwell & Co. The latter designattion was assumed in 1865, at the time that two of its members, Marshall Field and L. Z. Leiter, left the parent house and established the formidable rival firm of Field, Leiter & Co., the predecessor of the present house of Marshall Field & Co. The members of J. V. Farwell & Co., as at present constituted, are J. V. Farwell, C. B. Farwell, J. K. Harmon, John T. Chumasero, and J. V. Farwell Jr. According to the mercantile reports of January, 1890, the capital of the firm was estimated at $6,000,000, and its annual business at $22,000,000.

In a statement made by Mr. Farwell at the time the firm was said to be implicated in the failure of Potter, Lovell & Co. of Boston, which charge Mr. Farwell denied, the assets of the firm were placed at from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000, of which about $4,500,000 was in stock, and about the same amount in good outstanding bills receivable. The actual liabilities of the firm were then stated as being about $6,000,000, leaving a surplus estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Interest in the Prospective Change.

The firm occupies a commodious store at the corner of Monroe and Market streets, and is a large holder of real estate in various parts of the country, principally in Texas. The real-estate holdings were estimated by Mr. Farwell in his statement at $4,000,000, with an incumbrance of $1,300,000.

The widespread influence exerted by the historic house of J. V. Farwell & Co., and the general interest and novelty attending such plans of reorganization as that contemplated, render the proposed step one of great interest to merchants and financial men, not only in Chicago but in all the large Eastern mercantile and financial centers where the transactions of the concern in both lines are of enormous volume. The issuance of a prospectus containing an outline of the plan under which the firm will reorganize and the ultimate consummation of the matter will be awaited with great interest in many parts of the country.

NOT REPRESENTED AT JAMAICA'S SHOW.

The United States Takes No Part in the Exposition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, absolutely refuses, it is said, to have anything to do with the Jamaican Industrial and Manufacturing Exposition. It will open Feb. 1, 1891, and every nation on the globe almost except the United States will be officially represented. Mr. Blaine says there is no appropriation, and it is too late to obtain any through Congress.

A petition to the Secretary was made through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and Mr. Blaine's refusal is regarded as little short of a snub to England, inasmuch as Jamaica is a British province, and the exhibition a British enterprise. More than this, those interested in the Jamaica trade say that Canada is sharply following up her advantage and that the apathy of the United States will result in transferring a large amount of the Jamaica trade to Canadian houses. Said one large merchant:

"There is very little question that Canada will reap a large proportion of the Jamaica trade after this. It can furnish about the same products as the United States and it only takes one day longer to ship the goods from some of the Canadian ports, say Halifax, than it does from New York."

NO MORE INDIANS FOR WILD WEST SHOWS

Redskins Can No Longer Be Taken from Their Reservations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—If Secretary of the Interior Noble's instructions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are carried out there is an end of Wild West shows, so far as Indians are concerned, both in this country and in Europe. Gen. Oberlene wrote to Secretary Noble a few days ago notifying him that a syndicate had been formed to get another party of Indians from the reservations in order to keep up the Wild West shows in Europe, also that an agent of the Wild West was on the way to get them. Secretary Noble sent this reply to Gen. Oberlene today:

Your favor of the 28th inst. has been received and I have referred it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with instructions to prohibit and prevent any Indians being taken from the reservations for the purposes mentioned.

Murdered by a Rejected Lover.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 30.—Miss Mamie Joseph, daughter of Bernard Joseph, a prominent merchant here, was murdered today by Alexander Campbell, her rejected lover. He went to her house today determined to kill her at first sight. He says he "expects to hang," and seems indifferent to his fate. Campbell is a native of Baltimore, Md., and has been here only a short time. An extra guard is at the jail to prevent lynching

ENFORCING THE ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

Postmaster Eaton of New Orleans Explains One Newspaper from the Mails.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The enforcement of the Anti-Lottery law is now going on at the New Orleans Post-Office. Postmaster Eaton became tired of waiting for official notification of the enactment of the law, or instructions how to enforce it, so he had an interview with the United States District Attorney, talked with [illegible] Sharp and Sullivan, and straightway [illegible] his own plans.

For several days after the law went into force newspapers from Texas and other States arrived here containing advertisements of the Louisiana, the Juares, the [illegible]ana International, and Cuban lotteries. Postmaster Eaton happened to come across one of these and straightway took decided measures. The Postal Inspectors began examining the newspaper mail, and excluding those containing lottery advertisements. In cases of local newspapers mailed upon which the Inspectors were unable to locate the offenders, but where newspapers were mailed by the publishing companies the action of the District-Attorney was drawn to the fact. Up to date the number of different publications that have been taken from the mails is fifty odd. Nearly all the city papers have been printing two editions, one with and one without lottery notices. But the *Evening* [illegible] has in its "mailing" edition a notice to this effect:

Lottery advertisements excluded from this space in obedience to the law of Congress recently passed. For copies of the daily *States* containing lottery advertisements apply to express agents everywhere.

Following this was an extract from a decision of the Supreme Court that no law could keep express companies or other common carriers from transporting printed matter excluded from the mails. This Mr. Eaton construed to be a lottery advertisement, or, more literally, an advertisement of an advertisement. He ordered the mailed copies of the *States* containing this special matter detained at the post-office until Inspectors Sharp and Sullivan return to the city, their return having been expected yesterday. Under this order no copies of the *States* have gone through the mails for three days. Postmaster Eaton says he has not excluded the papers but simply delayed them, pending a decision by the Inspectors. He is acting upon the advice of Assistant District-Attorney Gurley. If the Inspectors decide that the *States* has violated the law further steps will be taken.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

The Boston Firm of Raphael & Lewenburg with Liabilities of $175,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—Raphael & Lewenburg, dealers and manufacturers of clothing, at No. 40 Summer street, have assigned to N. P. Jones of Cumnur, Jones & Cumner. Their liabilities are estimated at from $175,000 to $200,000. Their creditors are mostly large wholesale houses in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The firm is at work on a statement. There are a large number of creditors to small amounts. It is probable an arrangement will be made to enable the firm to continue and the losses will not be heavy. The firm is composed of Philip Raphael and Joseph Lewenburg. They have been in business together since 1885, when they started in a small way. The firm was successful and was supposed to have made money. Rumors of a disagreement between the partners led to an investigation by the houses of whom they sought credit. The causes of the disagreement were said to be the outside business plans of Lewenburg. He had started stories in North Brookfield and Worcester and was charged with drawing too heavily on the resources of the firm. Several of the creditors say the firm always paid up promptly.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—McGehee Bros., who were such heavy losers by the fire last Saturday, made an assignment today. The liabilities are estimated at about $80,000, while the assets are about $80,000.

BRUTALLY BEATEN TO DEATH BY ROUGHS

A Michigan Man Killed at Mount Morris N. Y.—No Cause Known.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—A brutal and unprovoked murder was committed in the principal street of this village last night. William Joslyn arrived here yesterday morning from Mount Clemens, Mich., to visit his daughter. At about 10 o'clock last night, while standing in front of the Scoville House conversing with two gentlemen, a gang of roughs attacked him, knocking him down and kicking him brutally. The roughs then fled, and Mr. Joslyn was picked up by his friends and carried into the office of a livery stable, where he died within a few moments. There was a deep gash on the back of his head, which was undoubtedly made by the blow which caused his death. The murdered man formerly resided here, and was a son of the late Dr. Z. Joslyn. He had lived here all his life until a few years ago, when he went to Mount Clemens, Mich., where he has a wife and two young children. Three of the gang of roughs who committed the assault—Fred Deggert and Jerry and Daniel Keating—have been arrested. Daniel Keating, the leader of Mr. Joslyn's assailants, who made his escape last night, surrendered himself to the officers this morning, and the whole gang, five in number, are now in jail at Geneseo. It is said that Daniel Keating admits that he is the one who killed Mr. Joslyn.

ROAD AGENTS AT WORK IN ARKANSAS

Masked Men Relieve a Stage of Its Mail-Pouches Near Eureka Springs.

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Road agents held up the Harrison and Eureka Springs stage at midnight last night. The driver was commanded to halt by one of the highwaymen, who covered him with a shotgun, while his masked comrades, revolver in hand, stepped to the door of the stage and interviewed the passengers, of whom there were two. They were not molested, however. Taking the mail pouches with them, the robbers disappeared in the woods, first commanding the driver to go ahead. As this stage usually carries a heavy mail, it is thought they made a good haul.

This is the third time this stage has been held up.

MOTHER AND CHILD KILLED.

A Jealous Husband Shoots His Wife and the Babe in Her Arms.

ATHENS, O., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—When George J. Jones went to his home, a few miles from this city, Sunday night, he found his wife standing with her child in her arms talking to an old friend. Without a word Jones fired five shots at his wife, killing her instantly. One bullet struck the child, which has since died. Jones was insanely jealous of his wife. He was arrested today.

Gen. Jubal Early's Narrow Escape.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Gen. Jubal A. Early had a narrow escape from death this afternoon. He was standing in front of a building on Main street which was recently burned, when suddenly and without a moment's warning, the wall fell, burying him in a mass of debris. He was rescued in about twenty minutes only slightly hurt.

Monument of Dr. Robert Morris.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Sept. 30.—The monument of Dr. Robert Morris, the eminent poet laureate of masonry, was formally unveiled here today. The members of the grand lodge, which meets in annual convention tomorrow, were present in full force. The celebrated De Molay Commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, and Louisville Commandery acted as escort to the grand lodge, and Past Grand Master Hiram Bassett was the presiding officer.

TWELVE FIREMEN HURT.

FRANKLIN & SON'S PICTURE FRAME FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Roof Falls in and Several Firemen Are Buried in the Ruins—One Fireman Will Probably Die—The Building a Total Loss—Damage About $45,000—Spontaneous Combustion Supposed to Be the Cause of the Blaze.

A fire of uncertain origin broke out in the two-story and basement brick building at No. 173 South Canal street [illegible] after 11 o'clock last night, and twelve firemen were seriously injured by the falling of the roof. The following are the injured:

RICHARD HAVERSON of Engine No. 17, home No. 736 Seymour street, face burned and internally hurt.

CHARLES KLEXTON, Engine No. 17, home No. 220 West Chicago avenue, head badly bruised.

CAPT. WILLIAM CAREY, Engine No. 17, face burned, shoulder sprained.

ANDREW NELSON, Engine No. 17, internal injuries, face and hands badly burned, will probably die. Home No. 105 Sedgwick street.

SYLVESTER HIGGINS, Engine No. 17, head cut.

WILLIAM KELLY, Engine No. 17, feet crushed and face burned.

DANIEL TOOMEY, Engine No. 17, internally injured.

CAPT. SWEENEY, Engine No. 10, hands and face burned.

JOHN RILEY, Engine No. 10, shoulder broken.

JOHN CORCORAN, Engine No. 10, back sprained and face burned.

JOHN CROTTY, Truck No. 1, face burned and arm sprained.

Of the injured Nelson is probably the only fatal case.

The building was occupied on the second floor and basement by L. Franklin & Son as a picture frame factory, and on the main floor by the Mills Railway Gate company. The loss is estimated to be from $40,000 to $45,000. The fire originated on the second floor among a lot of rubbish. It is supposed to be the result of spontaneous combustion. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building the fire spread with wonderful rapidity. Before the fire department arrived the fire was almost beyond control. The entire basement was in flames, and the first and second floor were burning. The men of Engine companies No. 17 and No. 10 were sent to the rear to fight the fire from that point. They entered the building and had begun to work when an explosion of naphtha, it is supposed, occurred on the second floor. With this the roof and floor came down with a terrible crash, burying the firemen in the ruins.

A cry of horror went up from the hundreds of spectators who lined the street. For the moment they stood spellbound, and then, fearing another explosion, they fled panic-stricken down the street. Everything was in the wildest confusion. The Fire Marshal and his men were the only persons who did not show signs of fear. Prompt action was necessary. A dozen men's lives were at stake. In a voice that could be heard above the roar of the flames and the snorting of the engines he ordered every stream turned on the place where the men were buried. A score of firemen rushed forward at the risk of their lives to rescue their fellows from an awful death. For a time it seemed as though all must perish. But the rescuers worked heroically, and in less than half an hour the ruins had been torn away and all the victims were saved.

Nelson was unconscious, and it is believed his back is broken. The others will probably recover, but some of them may be maimed for life.

As to the damage, Mr. Franklin said his loss was probably $15,000, with $7,000 insurance. The Mills Railway Gate company's loss is about the same, and the loss on the building, which is owned by Warren Springer, is probably $10,000. Charles Emerich & Co., feather dealers, who occupy the adjoining building, lost about $4,000 by smoke and water.

One of the proprietors of the picture-frame factory said that this was the third time within a year that the building had been on fire, and that he believed it was the work of incendiaries.

IMPRISONED IN A PULLMAN SLEEPER.

A Lady Released from an Embarrassing Situation by an Old Railroad Man.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Samuel Spencer, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and now connected with Drexel, Morgan & Co., played havoc in a Pullman sleeper last evening to release a woman from imprisonment. A lady traveling on the limited from Minnesota to Washington was unintentionally locked in the toilet-room. Do what she would she could not reopen the door; the lock would not yield. The spring had snapped off and lodged in such a way as to prevent the bolt in the lock from moving.

The lady soon became hysterical and screamed at the top of her voice. The conductor exerted all his ingenuity to open the door but failed. The passengers tried to pick the lock, but it was proof against their efforts. Finally, after the lady had been imprisoned about three-quarters of an hour, Mr. Spencer, who was on his way east from Chicago, was attracted to the car by the excitement. Apprised of the situation he solved the difficulty quickly. He took the ax out of its case on the side of the car and with two or three heavy blows smashed the lock, splintering the door, and shattering its plate-glass adornments. The lady was taken out completely prostrated. After his work of demolition, amounting to about $200, Mr. Spencer quietly retired to his own car.

THINKS HE HAS HAD TOUGH LUCK.

Birchall on the Verdict in His Trial for Murder.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 30.—While Birchall was being taken to the jail last night he made his only comment on his conviction and sentence. He said: "Here's a how-dye-do. I've had pretty tough luck all through."

He retired almost immediately after reaching his cell and slept soundly. He arose at the usual hour this morning, ate a hearty breakfast, and appeared not at all depressed. Mrs. Birchall did not learn last night of her husband's fate. She was in a highly excitable condition, and her physician gave her an opiate before the verdict was reached, and she slept soundly all night. This morning she was told of the verdict in the presence of the physician, and bore up bravely. It is believed that she will recover sufficiently to sail a week from tomorrow for England on the Germanic with her sister, Mrs. West-Jones. No one was allowed to see Birchall this morning without an order from the Sheriff. The strictest watch is kept over him. Many believe that he will commit suicide.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The most popular topic of talk in all England tonight is Birchall's conviction. The general opinion is that the verdict is a just one. Birchall simply sacrificed himself to a greed for gain. The only money contributed here towards his defense has come from a few old college chums who believe in him and through anonymous sources from his relatives and his wife's relatives in England. Birchall has one brother, who is a clergyman in a small parish in a suburb of Liverpool and who is almost heartbroken at the family disgrace. He has also a sister living with friends near Oxford, who impoverished herself that her brother might have every chance to clear himself in a court of law and escape the gallows. Some of the money has come from Mrs. Birchall's relatives. She is the daughter of David Stephenson, one of the traffic managers of the London Northwestern railroad, a lineal descendant of the inventor of the locomotive.

Wholesale Druggists Meet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association began here today. L. S. Chollis of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association read a paper largely devoted to the wrongs sustained by retail druggists at the hands of other trades that make a business of underselling the druggists in patent medicines and proprietary goods for the sake of the advertisement it gave their general business. The chief feature of the day's proceedings was the annual address of President Peter Van Schaack of Chicago, in which he criticised severely the provisions of the Senate bill to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs.

WHAT JOHNSTONE'S MANAGER SAYS.

He Declares That Dr. Gatchell Is Badly Mistaken—An Offer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—W. H. Gooding, the manager of Paul Revere Johnstone, the mind-reader who is now [illegible] here today regarding the sensational statement from Chicago that the recent feats performed by Johnstone in this city, which have attracted wide attention all over the United States and Europe, were produced through the agency of fraudulent means.

"I am not surprised that some one should claim to expose Johnstone's work," said Mr. Gooding. "Dr. Gatchell says Johnstone raises the bandages under the hood by the action of the muscles under the eyebrows, also by having a hood made of thin tarlatan so that after the bandages are displaced he is enabled to see under the hood. He goes further than a Wisconsin editor, who claimed that Johnstone raised the entire hood. What are the facts. Johnstone allows the committee always to tie the bandage over his eyes as tightly as they wish, but previous to doing this a pad glove is placed on each socket of the eye, then over this is placed a thick hood, which is offered for the inspection of any one, and we never have given an entertainment where this hood was not placed over the head by one of the committee to illustrate the fact that it was simply an impossibility for any one to see through it, as we recognized the fact that otherwise we would be met with just such charges. Since we have been in Chicago at the entertainments given at the Lake Side Club, Central Music Hall, and the Union Club, this hood is always examined; in fact, Mr. Gage, President of the World's Fair Commission, a member of the latter club, personally examined the hood and yet Mr. Johnstone produced all the phenomena credited to him. At the Grand Pacific Hotel, when he found the name in the register, Johnstone, besides the gloves, handkerchief, and hood, had a coat placed over his head. It is very possible that Dr. Gatchell, who claims to expose Johnstone, could perform the same feats in the manner claimed, but the statement that Johnstone did his work by being enabled to see through the hood is an absolute false-hood and on a par with the statement made about Bishop that he had confederates in the audience who assisted him in giving a performance. If Dr. Gatchell will perform one single act of independent mind-reading as illustrated by Johnstone and under the same condition, with the same hood, gloves, and handkerchief used by Johnstone I will give him $500, and if he fails he is to sign a statement to be published to the world that he is mistaken."

ONE THOUSAND BIG FAMILIES.

Quebec Will Distribute 100,000 Acres to Parents of Numerous Progeny.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE recently gave the number of families in this province then entitled to the hundred acres of Crown land which the Quebec Government presented to every family comprising a dozen or more children. The list is now complete, and it appears that no fewer than 1,000 heads of families have sent in certificates to the effect that they have at least twelve children and will consequently enter into possession of not less than 100,000 acres of the provincial domain. The hundred families represent a population of 15,000, and some of the claims sent to the department in Quebec show that several families are composed of twenty-two living children, and others of fourteen, sixteen, and twenty. The heads of families themselves will not take up this land, which is for the most part located in the Lake St. John district, but the lots will probably be given to younger members possessing agricultural tastes.

WHERE THE JOHNSTOWN FUND WENT.

A Sensation Caused by the Publication of Beneficiaries' Names.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—A publication with the names of the Johnstown beneficiaries of the great charity fund was placed on sale here last evening. The book was eagerly bought and was earnestly discussed by the people of all classes. The book was published by H. M. Benshoff of this place from data obtained from the Local Board of Inquiry. The list of names as published reveals some startling facts and causes many to claim that favoritism was shown in the awards. Many who all along upheld the State Flood Commission denounce its work after having read this book.

WANT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

St. Louis Endeavoring to Secure His Presence at the Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The dispatch from Washington printed this morning stating that President Harrison would attend the Grand Army reunions in Iowa, Illinois, and Kansas has stirred up the citizens of St. Louis, and a movement was inaugurated today to have the President pay this city a visit during fair week. Mayor Noonan and the Board of Directors of the fair association have wired President Harrison asking him if he will attend.

"We will make every effort in our power," said the Mayor today, "to get the President to come here, and even if we fail we will have the satisfaction of knowing that some of us have maintained the character of St. Louis as the most hospitable city in the United States. I sincerely hope, however, that success will crown our efforts. It will be a pleasant break in the long journey and will give the President a fair and just idea of what St. Louis really is. If necessary we will select a committee to go to Galesburg and escort the President to St. Louis and make things pleasant for him."

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 30.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Stirling Colliery, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal company, at noon today. Edward Durkin, John Driscoll, Philip Shull, John O'Gara, Thomas Brennan, and three unknown men were very seriously burned, and ten others were severely injured by being blown about the chambers by the force of the explosion.

Fatal End of an Old Feud.

CAMDEN, Mo., Sept. 30.—Dr. W. Johnston of this place was shot and killed last evening by John Tucker. Tucker married Johnston's daughter and deserted her. Johnston swore vengeance. When the two met last night they were both armed. Tucker got in the first shot, which took effect in Johnston's side, producing almost instant death.

Frederick Billings Dead.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Sept. 30.—Frederick Billings, ex-President of the Northern Pacific railroad, died at 10 o'clock this evening.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The United States steamer Nipsic arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Honolulu.

Judge William Lochran of Minneapolis has been appointed Judge Advocate of the G. A. R.

W. E. Langan and Charles McGarr while working in the deep shaft near Aspen, Colo., yesterday, were instantly killed by a premature explosion.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, aged 65, wife of a prominent farmer living near Sadieville, Ky., committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself with a clothes line.

Senator Cullom will leave Washington for a visit to his daughter in Vermont Thursday morning. It will probably be a week or ten days before he returns to Illinois.

It is said that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the sugar refineries of Canada, with the intention of combining them under one management.

Frank Glosser, operator at Lehighton, Pa., was arrested yesterday on the charge of having caused, by his negligence, the wreck on the Jersey Central railroad by which three men lost their lives.

Arthur H. Williams, aged 75, was instantly killed and his wife fatally injured near Camden, N. J., yesterday by an express train. He was one of the most prominent architects of Philadelphia.

Three burglars armed with rifles entered the store of J. B. Carey at Purcell, Ind. Ter., last night, and after robbing the place shot and killed the proprietor as he was running to his office for shelter. The men escaped.

Manager Gottlieb of the Bush Street Theater, San Francisco, Cal., yesterday forfeited the bail on which he was released pending the hearing of a charge accusing him of cruelty in allowing Harry Olyme, a 5-year-old boy, to step and dance at his theater. The child says he likes to appear on the stage.

IT RESEMBLED A RIOT.

Disgraceful Scenes at the County Democratic Convention.

POLICE FREQUENTLY CALLED

The Most Disorderly Gathering Ever Held in the City.

NOTHING LIKE ORDER PRESERVED.

Slugging Matches Between the Delegates Add to the Confusion.

THE NOMINATIONS THAT WERE MADE.

Sheriff	FRANK LAWLER
County Treasurer	CHARLES KERN
County Clerk	CARL HAERTING
Probate Clerk	ROGER SULLIVAN
Crim. Court Clerk	JOHN C. SCHUBERT
Appel. Ct. Clk.	THOMAS G. M'ELLIGOTT
Supt. Schools	MRS. MARION SULLIGAN
County Judge	FRANK SCALES
Probate Judge	JAMES H. WARD
Superior Judges	GEO. H. KETT

to the southwest corner of Clark and Harrison streets, where Brother Mike Lawler conducts a place of resort convenient and adjacent to the Harrison Street Station. Brother Mike was giving his instructions to his day bartender, and when these had been completed Brother Mike joined Brother Joe and Brother Frank and the three moved to the North Side.

It was quite early when the distinguished party reached the North Side Turner-Hall, but even then quite a crowd of delegates had assembled on the sidewalk and curb, and an even larger crowd in the lager beer saloons near by. Mr. Lawler was received with considerable enthusiasm, which he responded to with becoming dignity. Mr. Lawler wore a long shiny coat, a small black necktie, and a labor-day hat, a small blue tile which has encountered the rains and winds of many a primary day and is still a legion in gathering votes.

Rumors Were Numerous.

It was not long before Mr. Lawler's smile disappeared, for distressing rumors were carried on the wind. It was stated, for instance, that Harry Murray was packing the galleries with Hopkins men, which looked probable, for peering over the railing many faces were to be seen which have become familiar to householders whose water taxes are overdue.

Another rumor which caused Mr. Lawler to take off his neat hat and mop his brow was to the effect that money had been paid to some of his delegates. A ward from the North Side was supposed to be fixed. Mr. Lawler and Brother Joe and Brother Mike moved around quite lively after this story started.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Dolan and his friend M. C. McDonald had no tickets but they stepped proudly in without interruption. Col. Dolan the while removing his fine diamond pin and substituting therefor an Arkansas diamond of great size and rare brilliancy. Adolphus Wilberforce Green sat down beside a Lawler delegate and immediately shifted his watch. Then entered Carter H. Harrison carrying a walking-stick. Mr. Harrison was cheered at the door, and when he took his seat upon the stage a shout of admiration went up, and a man in the rear roared:

"Hurrah for the next Mayor!" Mr. Harrison smiled as who should say: "I am a modest man. I have retired from politics. My life has been turned to journalistic walks." And the sons and sons-in-law of the Administration heard the shout and saw the smile, and gloom fell upon their hearts.

Society Out in Full Force.

Among the more conspicuous present might be mentioned:

Capt. James Henry Farrell, Carter H. Harrison, and Isaac Abrahams; Adolphus Wilberforce Green, "Hinky Dink" McKenna, and Lawrence Ptolemy Boyle; Charley Leindecker, Mr. "Yawpie," Cohen, and George Mansfield Haynes; the Hon. Moyles Mick Padden of the "Patch," Edgar Terhune, and "Red" Brennan; Barrister Lewinsohn, Edward Fenelon Cullerton, "Doc" Jones, Owen Murray, "Billy" Best, and Pat White; Jimmie Curley, Edward Patrick Burke, and Barney McGuire, Dan Feeney, Billy Joyce, and Dan Corkery; Con Griffin, Tom Cloonan, and Charley Crain.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Dolan,

Joe Lawler, Mike Lawler, Frank Lawler, and other Lawlers.

Ex-Commissioner Bradley, Chris Yunk, and "Little" Fly; "Dinnie" Considine, Pete Thornum, and "Doc" Leininger; "Billy" Niehoff, "Bob" Burke, and Austin "Sexton;" "Red" Gaynor, "Bull" Burke, and "Johnnie" Hoerr; Jimmie Hodgson, "Johnnie" Powers, and "Tom" Lavender; Henry Spies, Jonathan B. Taylor, and "Fat Jack" Flaherty; "Jack" McAllen, Judge George H. Kettelle, and Barrister Moses Salomon.

Editor Michael C. McDonald.

Clayton Evangelist Crafts, James McHale, and Thomas Jackson McNally; William Patrick Murphy, and his six-shooter; Charlie Kern, and Joe Erwin; Willie Calhoun Casey, "Mollie" Marks, and Francis Xavier Combs; "Victor" Feraski, "Max" Dembufsky, and "Orator" Dahlman of the City Council.

Col. Michael Washington McInerney, "Chief Justice Jamy" May, and Charles Thornton. Henry Demosthenes Hildreth, "Jake" Richards, and Millard Bonaparte Hereley.

Johnny O'Maily, Mike Hyland, and Adonis Colvin, "Copercome" Bogle, "Lovey" Adams, and "Fred" Greisheimer, "Reformer" McAbee, George Edmanson, and "Stanley" Kuns. "Red" Sheridan, Maurice Moriarty, and "Archie" Donaldson, together with everybody not incumbered with previous engagements.

CALLED THE GATHERING TO ORDER.

With the Assistance of the Police Jonas Hutchinson Seats the Delegates.

Mr. Hutchinson called on the police to see that the delegates were seated, and when this task was accomplished he invited the members of the County Central Committee to take seats on the platform. First to accept the invitation was the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, whose appearance gave rise to a roar that shook the gas-fixtures in the hall. A tedious wait of an hour ensued, and about 12:30 o'clock Mr. Hutchinson opened the throttle of the machine and the convention got under headway. He called on Capt. Koch and wanted to know why it was the floor was crowded with outsiders who were neither delegates nor members of the County Central Committee. The Captain said he really could not account for it and began bustling around among his men to get the audience into line and preserve some kind of order. Ten minutes afterwards Mr. Hutchinson began a speech, in accordance with the prerogative of a Chairman of a County Central Committee:

Hutchinson Has His Little Say.

"If you act wisely," said Mr. Hutchinson in the course of his remarks, "a harmonious convention that your constituents are worthy of and such as they demand at your hands, and place before the people a ticket which shall be satisfactory to the people you will have discharged your duty. If the deliberations of this convention are such as they have sometimes been, if disorder and confusion reign, if unwise and unfit nominations be made, such as have sometimes been made by the Democratic party, such nominees will be beaten, and they ought to be beaten. If you do not select such nominees as are worthy of the support of the people were it not for bad company in which you might place them, would go down to ruin and the whole ticket will be lost and your efforts will be fruitless. [Cheers.]

"Foghorn" Haynes Also Heard.

The reading of the official call came next, and its progress was impeded by the fellow who always pops up in convention and howls that he can't hear. The delegate who performed this task today is known to fame if not to fortune as "Foghorn" Haynes. Jimmy Strain rattled through the call in a few minutes, and when he was done about a dozen names were suggested for Temporary Secretary. The whole convention would have been put in nomination had not "Denny" Considine called a halt and asked that the polls be closed. A truce was patched up by the selection of E. J. Burns of the Thirty-fourth as Secretary, with all the others as assistants.

Then Mr. Green, who seemed to be the boss man in the convention, arose and began, "As the Chair said there was some conflict."

The Police Again Called For.

Mr. Hutchinson said to the delegates: "Will you stop walking around? If some in this hall have no better sense than to tramp around and disturb the convention they ought to be taken out. I wish the police would do their duty and see that no one walks around this hall. If you want to turn this convention into a scene of disgrace and disorder, I'll not have it. There are forty policemen here. I want them to do their duty. If they don't, I will see why they don't."

Mr. Green, continuing, said: "As I was saying——[Mr. Hutchinson: "Stop your walking. What are you doing, Mr. Police? I'd like to know if the officers at the door are doing their duty. Proceed, Mr. Green."]

A voice: "They're getting in the windows."

"The prospects of harmony are good," Mr. Green finally succeeded in saying. "I wish to suggest a name for Permanent Chairman. Although he was not my first choice I have always recognized the great service he has done the Democratic party. And although I do not agree with him always I know his integrity. In place of naming a committee on permanent organization I propose for Permanent Chairman of this convention the Hon. Carter H. Harrison." [Wild whoops.]

Howls Greet the Wanderer.

As Mr. Harrison stepped forward the howls were renewed. During a lull Chairman Hutchinson said: "I could not put that motion if I stood here a year."

"That you couldn't," responded the convention and went on cheering.

Mr. Harrison at once assumed the duties of the chair, and in doing so said:

I am deeply moved by the compliment that you have paid me. I thought myself out of politics and out forever. For some weeks I have been wearing jewels on the back of my neck. I thought they were an evidence of disintegration until I heard that Larry McGann had a carbuncle, and I knew that he was not dead and therefore I was not dying. For the last three or four days my jewels left my neck, and like the Indians, they appeared on my arm, on that funny bone. That compels me to hold my hand up.

Last night I retired to bed early. I felt better, my sleep was balm, my dreams were rosy. I was floating on a calm and beautiful sea, the sky was serene and blue. There came a rap-rap-tap-tap at my door, a ringing of the bell. I thought the house was coming down. I looked out the window: "What is the noise?" "A committee of Democrats to wait upon you." I then understood that rosy dream. There is always something sweet to me in the friendship of Democrats.

Then Mr. Harrison apologized for being on earth and explained how he had been seduced by a Democratic committee.

Mr. Harrison concluded his remarks this way:

Vote for the man that the majority here says shall receive the nomination. That's Democratic doctrine. I would rather believe a man honest who is a Democrat than a Republican. There has not been a name in the papers asking for your suffrages who is not an honest man. Nominate the ticket from any of those names; the Democrats will support you and a large number of Republicans will help you.

The next three years will be the most important ever before Chicago. The eyes of the world are upon you. The people of all lands are looking upon this second city of America. Potentates as well as people are looking here. Your Sheriff, your County Commissioners, your Clerks, your Treasurer, will be scrutinized. Put up good men, so that when they go away they will say the officers of Cook County are equally good with the officers whom you will have to preside over the city.

Mr. Harrison also said he was sure the convention would be an orderly one.

As soon as the Chairman ceased speaking the temporary Secretaries were made permanent. A. W. Green moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates in the order named by the official call.

Not as Quiet as a Church.

The call for the new Central Committee, which came first in the order of business, did not exactly realize Mr. Harrison's prediction of an orderly convention. In a moment after the call began the convention was in a state approaching riot. A white-faced young man shook his stovepipe hat under the nose of Chairman Lewisohn of the First Ward and shouted with an oath:

"I'll punch your nose if you don't announce that right." Mr. Harrison had lost his voice in his speech and appealed in a hoarse whisper to the police for protection. The police didn't hear him. One red-faced man in the back of the hall slugged another red-faced man and was hustled out. In the Seventh Ward seven men roared for one brace of committeemen and the rest of the delegation roared for another brace. When the Sixteenth Ward was announced Stanley Kunz got up to challenge the vote.

Kunz Got a Rap in the Ear.

It was a sorry challenge for Stanley Kunz, because it had scarcely escaped his lips when a swinging punch caught him in the ear. He retaliated by punching one Mr. Duffy. And then the Sixteenth Ward engaged in a free-for-all. Three policemen leaped into the breach and his every head in sight, and pretty soon Stanley Kunz was rescued from a several hundred pounds of politician and tossed into the hall. Hisses and cries of "Give it to 'im; Moike," delayed the proceedings for five minutes. Then Mr. Harrison and the police, principally the police, brought about a lull, and Mr. Harrison said:

Compared It to a Dog-Fight.

"I regret to say that such conduct would be a disgrace to a dog fight. For God's sake and for the sake of the party don't let such a scene as this be reënacted."

He appealed to the delegates to settle the question peaceably among themselves if possible and not disgrace themselves and everybody else by acting like a lot of hammers.

The Fifth Ward delegates retired to fight it out peaceably in the saloon down-stairs, and came in looking weary but amicable. The fight in the First threatened to precipitate a riot, but the Chairman settled it finally. The Fourteenth Ward furnished some fun. There was a protest against the delegation Chairman. Mr. Harrison called for a vote. Nobody arose, and Mr. Harrison said: "For God's sake, don't you understand English?" His appeal was in vain. The delegation evidently didn't understand and it was passed.

At the Sixteenth Ward a count was called for. "Arise," said Mr. Harrison. "Or, if you don't understand arise, get up."

Didn't Know What "Arise" Meant.

The delegates arose with intelligent alacrity and proudly told their vote. The Eighth Ward furnished a most charming row, the vote standing 7 to 7.

After the Central Committee had been named the Chairman called for nominations for County Commissioners, and Ald. Cullerton arose with a paper in his hand. It was a resolution calling for a reference of the names of County Commissioners to a committee of eleven to be appointed by the Chair to select from the list of candidates nominated by the wards ten Commissioners, the county delegates to choose their own five themselves.

The delegates did not seem to know how to take the Alderman's resolution and the viva voce vote sounded about even. The Chairman promptly declared the motion carried. Then Ald. McGillen moved as an apportionment four from the West Side, three from the North, and three from the South Side. Then the nominations began, and the following were placed before the committee together with some scores of others:

Henry Gelder, Morris Cohen, Robert Nelson, James O'Connell, W. C. Hollister, J. S. Cahn, Patrick White, Daniel E. Rook, James S. Thomas, Dan McCarthy, Martin Kearney, M. E. Cronin, Thomas G. O'Connor, John Corbett, T. J. Brandl, James Peevey, James McCauley, Henry Ganey, Con O'Brien, Daniel J. Cahill, J. F. Brandt, Mike Hayes, Fred Rohde, John Foley, James O'Connell, James T. Kelley, Harry Fleming, Joseph Koestner, Jacob Slaner, J. W. Reilly.

Carter H.'s Selections.

Mr. Harrison evolved the committee after great travail of mind. During the selection he was surrounded by such eminent statesmen and advisers as Editor M. C. McDonald, Clayton E. Crafts, Jonas Hutchinson, Ald. "Billy" O'Brien, Tailor Griesheimer, Austin Sexton, William H. Ford, Charlie Schwab, Barrister Asay, Associate Editor James Strain, William Petronius Whelan, the Hon. James Townsend, the Hon. "Red" Brennan, Banks Cregier, ex-Ald. Peevey, Commissioner Kelly, and Jerry Mulvihill. And this is the committee evolved by his Honor who was and his honorable committee of conference, after Editor M. C. McDonald had revised it:

E. F. Cullerton, R. F. Fly, Joseph Pollock, F. A. Rehkopf, W. J. Major, from the West Side.

Theodore Oehne, Daniel Corkery, Thomas Keating, from the South Side.

J. H. Ernst, B. F. Weber, E. Bromfield, from the North Side.

Before the committee had retired the Chairman of the convention said the convention had now reached a stage when the eyes of Cook County were upon them. "The County Commissioners are quite useful," he said, "but the Sheriff is more useful. The man you nominate today will have a chance to hang some of these Republicans during the next four years."

Then came the howl; from the floor and the galleries went up a confused and turbulent roar of "Lawler" and "Hopkins." The bread-and-butter brigade presented a solid front in the gallery and roared "Hopkins" until the veins stood out in their temples and the sweat flowed from their brows, which have been dry since the last convention. When some order had been restored the call began. The First Ward asked to be passed.

William E. Crossette of the Second Ward named J. W. Richards.

J. M. Quinlan of the Third spoiled the Hopkins program by briefly mentioning the name. Joe Cahill of the Fourth was the first to propose the name of Frank Lawler, indicating a break among the friends of Hopkins.

Cullerton Nominates Lawler.

Ald. Cullerton rising to speak caused the convention and even the gallery to be silent and listen. Cullerton admonished the convention to pursue only the one purpose of placing before the voters a ticket that would succeed. He begged the delegates to set aside all personal feelings and friendships and nominate the strongest man. He wanted to name a man who would command the respect not of a single class or a percentage of the population but of all classes and conditions of men. "You must present a name," he said, "that is known in every corner and hamlet, among the masses and the businessmen. I earnestly hope that when you leave this hall you will go out of it as a unit, holding only the best of feeling toward the nominee, whoever he may be. I earnestly believe, and I never was so sincere in my life, from what I know from the business-men and the public, as well as from the masses, that if you place Frank Lawler before the people he will be elected."

The Eleventh Ward announced: "Thirteen votes for Frank Lawler."

Then one ward after another seconded the nomination of Lawler. First the Fifteenth, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and the Second and Third country districts fell into line.

The First Ward led off on the roll-call with a fight. The Chairman announced thirteen votes for Lawler. "Mollie" Marks, the ex-city detective, protested against the vote. Tom McNally and Johnnie Leindecker grabbed "Mollie" and hurled him across the room. Marks raised a roar and the delegation arose as one man and joined in the fun. William Petronius Whelan and Ald. Gahan also cut in. So did the police.

Assisting Him Out with a Kick.

Just at that moment the delegate, Mr. Hendrickson, whose proxy Marks held, came in and Marks was hustled out by the police with the assistance of a kick or two from offended delegates. There was another row in the Third, but it did not approach a fist fight and the call proceeded amid cheers and hisses.

Mr. Hopkins' Name Withdrawn.

When the Thirty-second was reached Mr. Green said it was with deep regret he rose to withdraw Mr. Hopkins from the unmated contest. His heart was in the fight for his candidate, but he was a Democrat and bowed to the will of the convention. He then moved that Lawler be nominated by acclamation, and with the greatest confusion, yells, and cat-calls, the Chair declared Mr. Lawler unanimously nominated for Sheriff.

When Mr. Lawler stepped to the front of the platform the expression of his face was a judicious admixture of pleased surprise and timidity.

Mr. Lawler smiled winsomely and proceeded with his address.

MR. LAWLER ACCEPTS.

In a Characteristic Speech He Thanks the Convention.

I would ask the indulgence of the audience just for a few moments. I am not strong and I find before me one of the largest audiences that I have addressed in this present campaign. I know the work that devolves upon this convention. I understand fully the responsibility of this high and important office to which I have just been nominated. It is of more importance than you or myself may realize at present. Hence I can only say here now to the people assembled, taking for granted what our respected friend, Mr. Green, said, that the candidates placed on this ticket today before the people should declare themselves on a platform. As soon as this ticket is made up those nominated in the wisdom of this convention will meet with me, I hope, and we will prepare a platform and send it out, defining our position to the people of Cook County. Further than that I have only this to say, that to those who have stood by your humble servant and all who have congregated here and made this nomination and to all friends alike, that I want your assistance in the great cause of reform, not for this fall but for 1892. [Cheers.] And, my friends, let me say in conclusion that from my heart I appreciate this high compliment paid by you to me today, and if elected what I stated in my declaration to the public, which will be prepared and published, I pledge myself to carry out strictly to the letter. Let me again say that from my heart I thank you for this compliment paid to your humble servant." [Cheers.]

Kern for Treasurer.

Mr. Harrison called for nominations for Treasurer, and Mr. Hendrickson led off in behalf of the First Ward by giving the thirteen votes of that bailiwick to Charles Kern.

The roll-call then started off and before it was half through everybody could see that Kern had the nomination by the heels. He had more than a majority before the call of the wards was concluded. Mr. Kern received 248 votes and Mr. Nettelhorst 186. Kern's nomination was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Nominations for County Clerk were called for and the names of Carl Hearting, John Schubert, and Fred Greisheimer were placed before the convention. Two ballots were necessary, Hearting getting 271 votes on the second ballot. He was declared the choice of the convention.

Mr. Harrison nominated Mrs. Mulligan for County Superintendent of Public Schools and the nomination was the unanimous choice of the convention.

Pat McHugh, Scholar and Democrat.

Mr. Harrison then called for nominations for County Judge, and a tall young man in the First Ward delegation said he had a candidate, a scholar and an old Democrat—to wit: Pat McHugh. "As sure as there is a God in Heaven," said the tall young man, "if you nominate Pat McHugh he will be elected." Jonas Hutchinson said his name had been placed before the convention without his will or desire. He had said he was not a candidate for this office, and had said so to some of the candidates, and on the strength of this statement they had made their canvasses. He had never done anything unfair in politics and he begged to be excused from allowing his name to go before the convention. The Third Ward, however, voted for Hutchinson all the same, and the Eighth gave him 8. The ballot resulted as follows:

Total vote	436
Necessary to a choice	219
Scales	205
McHugh	118
Coghlan	83
Hutchinson	31

Mr. Scales Won on the Second.

Mr. Scales won handily on the second ballot, getting almost 300 votes. Some changes were recorded, and his strength was figured at out 311 votes to 68 for McHugh and 61 for English. Scales' nomination was then made unanimous.

When nominations for Probate Judge were called for John C. King of the Twelfth Ward nominated James H. Ward. Mr. Haynes moved the indorsement of Judge Kohlsaat.

James H. Ward for Probate Judge.

A motion to make the nomination by acclamation was interrupted by cries of "Kohlsaat," but the bridgetenders and "cut-off" men sent up a roar of dissent, and Ward was declared the nominee.

For Superior Judges Edgar Terhune, Albion Cate, William E. Hughes, Gen. I. N. Stiles, and Henry McKey, B. F. Schaffner, George H. Kettelle, I. K. Boyesen were named. The result as announced was: Terhune, 17; Cate, 26; Hughes, 198; Stiles, 131; McKey, 102; Schaffner, 107; Kettelle, 263; Boyesen, 27.

The Police Break Up a Row in the Tenth.

Mr. Kettelle was declared unanimously nominated and a second ballot was proceeded with. This was interrupted by a lively little fight in the Tenth Ward delegation. The police dispersed the crowd and the vote went on and was announced this way:

Boyesen, 7; McKay, 124; Hughes, 221; Stiles, 43; Schaffner, 40.

Mr. Hughes' nomination was declared unanimous. Mr. Kettelle was made the nominee for the long term.

For Clerk of the Appellate Court Thomas G. McElligott, Col. Thomas Cloonan, and P. B. Tierney were nominated. It was an easy thing for the first named, and before the ballot closed McElligott was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

For Clerk of the Probate Court John J. Philbin, Stephen Griffin, Roger Sullivan, and John W. McCarthy were put in nomination. The result of the vote was:

Philbin, 23; Griffin, 206; Sullivan, 140; McCarthy, 71.

At the conclusion of the ballot Mr. McCarthy withdrew in favor of Roger Sullivan. On the second ballot the Philbin and McCarthy votes were cast for Sullivan, and in the midst of much confusion the vote was announced: Sullivan, 247; Griffin, 193.

Departure of the Gallant Eighteenth.

Sullivan's nomination was then made unanimous and the Eighteenth Ward withdrew indignantly from the hall.

For Clerk of the Criminal Court John C. Schubert, James C. Jensen, Charles Sigwaldt, and H. C. Schultz were nominated. Mr. Schubert had the call from the start, and got the nomination with all ease. He received 249 votes, and that number was twenty-five more than a majority.

These were the candidates for County Commissioners from the country towns:

Charles H. Wheaton, Rogers Park; James T. Jones, Norwood Park; Gottlieb Klein, Washington Heights; Michael Hoffman, William Monk, of Bremen.

The special committee to select candidates for Commissioners reported through Ald. Cullerton, its Chairman. Mr. Cullerton said no member of the convention fully realized the responsibility that rested on the mover of the resolution. It was made to avoid the turmoil always prevalent in conventions. The choices had been made by an unbiased committee out of eighty-nine names presented to it. In making up the list the nominees might not be strong, because all had candidates. One member of the committee had seen fit to present a minority list because a candidate of his own had not been chosen. He then read the list, as follows:

For the South Side—Robert Nelson, Jacob L. Cahn, James A. Thomas.

For the West Side—George Edmanson, Frank A. Stauber, Jacob Stafner, Victor H. Feraski.

For the North Side—Gen. Hermann Lieb, Dr. J. R. Brandt, Daniel J. Cahill.

In conclusion Mr. Cullerton moved the adoption of the report by the convention.

Almost a Riot.

The reading of the report was followed by wild scenes. Half a hundred men arose and yelled. A delegate from the Thirteenth moved that the report be placed on file. "Little" Fly and John T. Kehzing, who had minority reports, submitted them. The first was from Kehzing and objected to the lack of representation from the lower end of the South Side. The Chairman put a motion to lay it upon the table. No man could tell whether the "yeas" or "nays" had it—no man except Carter Harrison. He said: "The yeas have it."

Then it was Donnybrook in the early days before Donnybrook was reformed. Nearly every delegate rose in his chair and nearly every voice rose with its owner's body. And above all the voices and above all the forms rose the voice and the form of William Petronius Whelan. Mr. Whelan informed a delegate who questioned his vote that the "kicker" knew as much about a point of order as a hog did about a holiday. Then Mr. Whelan, after standing like a lighthouse in a storm until the turbulence subsided, was the lone and particular figure of the assemblage. Then he made his point, which was that the resolution might be amended. He made a good speech in his best style and tripped the Chairman handsomely. He was supported by such a bodyguard as a statesman from the First Ward ought to have, but the desire of other delegates to be heard overwhelmed even Mr. Whelan's clear and penetrating voice. Mr. Harrison sat upon the table in the intervals of sitting upon the delegates nearest him, and Mr. McSweeney of the Sixth Ward arose and roared:

"Rule fair. We know parliamentary law as good as you or Mr. Cullerton."

Ald. McAbee's brother arose to speak, and Mr. Whelan said with great sarcasm: "Go back to your place. You're a good fellow, but you'll learn as you grow older."

Lots of Fun for Everybody.

The tumult grew in extent and noise and the convention broke up into enthusiastic mass-meetings. Amid the confusion cool and undaunted stood William Petronius Whelan like "Bould Brennan on the Moor."

Then Mr. Harrison said a lot of reporters for Republican papers were present, delighted with the row. He begged for order, and somebody or other got in a motion for the previous question, which Mr. Harrison said was one of privilege. A horny-handed son of toil wearing a blue flannel shirt and a red delegate badge wanted to table the whole business. Mr. Whelan and Mr. Harrison disagreed as a question of fact and the Mayor declared the flannel shirted man's motion out of order.

The Fun Grew Merrier.

Then came such a scene as one sees about the time the prize-fighters are cut at a prize-fight. Mr. Harrison ruled Mr. Whelan out of order, and Mr. Whelan, saying he would neither submit to gag rule nor sit down, appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Whelan's point was a trifle murky and obscure, and Mr. Harrison put the motion for the previous question, but the howls and expressions of rage were so nearly evenly balanced that Mr. Harrison said he really could not decide and ordered a roll-call on ordering the previous question.

An hour was spent in turmoil and row, absolutely nothing being accomplished. Half a dozen orators talked at once, and in the midst of the melée voices could be heard denouncing the actions of the committee that selected the candidates for Commissioner.

It was one succession of shouts, yells, curses, and groans. A fellow with a voice like a calliope stood on two chairs and said his voice was being stifled. The action of the committee, he said, would meet with the disapproval of the voters this fall. He was a laboring-man, and he wanted laboring-men to have a representative on the ticket. He did not want an office, nor would he have one under any circumstances. Mr. Jack Hanrahan, for such is his name, is the President of the Switchmen's Union, and he made a rip-roaring speech.

Mike McDonald Reprimanded.

The Chairman explained his position. Editor McDonald undertook to interrupt him and Mr. Harrison turned sharply and said: "Here, now, you keep quiet." Then the roll-call on the previous question was taken up and it went ahead noisily. The motion for was lost by a vote of yeas 155 to nays 236.

Mr. Fly said he had been trying for one hour to get the eye of the distinguished Chairman so as to offer a minority report, which he had a right to do. Then Mr. Harrison proceeded to excoriate little Mr. Fly in good style, and the Chair held Mr. Fly out of order. Presently the young man from the Twelfth got in his minority report in which he wanted to table that part of the report relative to the West Side. He protested against the proposal of two names that never came up in the convention at all, but were slipped in before the committee. In fact they were suggested by men who were not members of the committee—so Mr. Fly said.

The Chair then gave the status of the business of the convention, and said the whole matter was before the convention. Mr. Whelan asked Mr. Fly to withdraw his report and Mr. Fly did so. Then Mr. Whelan moved to table the report of the majority, and on it he demanded a call of the roll. By a vote of yeas 274 to nays 117 the report of the committee was laid on the table. Ald. McGillen moved that the convention adjourn. This did not suit the temper of the delegates, and under the leadership of William Petronius Whelan, who acted with the strategic ability of a General, the motion of McGillen was voted down. Then the convention proceeded to the nomination of Commissioners, beginning with the West Side.

Mr. Whelan made a motion to adjourn, and the Chair warned the convention if it adjourned no power on earth could call it together. He was told by a delegate that not 20 per cent of the delegates were present. Then Mr. Harrison put the motion and declared it carried. At 10 o'clock at night the fun came to an end.

EX-SHERIFF T. M. BRADLEY DEAD.

Another of Chicago's Early Settlers Passes Away Peacefully.

Ex-Sheriff Timothy M. Bradley, aged 64, died at his home, No. 1965 North Halsted street, at 3:20 yesterday morning. He was conscious to the last, and passed away peacefully without pain.

Timothy M. Bradley, the youngest of eight children, was born at Canterbury, N. H., sixty-four years ago. His childhood was spent on the farm.

TIMOTHY BRADLEY.

He attended the district school until he was 12 years old, and worked on the farm to help support his widowed mother until he became 16 years, when he left New Hampshire to join his brothers, Asa F. and Cyrus P. Bradley, at Chicago in 1841. He worked for a while for County Surveyor Asa F. Bradley, who survives him. Shortly afterwards he attended school at Michigan City, Ind., his tuition being paid by his brother, David E. Bradley, at that time connected with Long John Wentworth's paper, the Chicago *Democrat*.

After returning from school, he entered Norton Brothers' warehouse, where he was employed as clerk until 1850, when he left for California overland to join the army of gold hunters. He was six months making the journey. In 1854 he received word from his mother to the effect that she wanted to see him before she died. It was this request that started him back to New Hampshire. He took a sailing vessel for Panama. After crossing the isthmus on foot he took passage on a coaster for New York, paying his passage with gold dust. He arrived home in time to see his mother before she died.

In 1855 he left for Chicago and entered the Sheriff's office as chief clerk under his brother, Sheriff C. P. Bradley, where he remained as Chief Deputy until he was elected Sheriff in 1863. He was reëlected in 1870, and after his term of office expired was retained as Chief Deputy under Sheriffs Severidge, Fischer, and Agnew. He has always been a hard worker and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

He was Cashier of the United States Sub-Treasury at Chicago under Sub-Treasurer John L. Beveridge and Sub-Treasurer Frank Gilbert, and was faithful and valued officer.

Mr. Bradley always took a prominent part in politics, and was an ardent Republican. He was chosen County Commissioner of Cook County and Superintendent of Lake View, and by his conservatism and good judgment he was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen.

In 1855 he married Miss Emma Cookson, who with eight children survives him. He was distinctively a domestic man and was devoted to his home. He insisted on all his children having a good public school education, and offered a higher education to those who desired it. His family relations were singularly beautiful.

He was prominently associated with the Masonic bodies, being a member of Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M., Apollo Commandery, and Oriental Consistory.

Death of Morgan L. Keith.

Morgan L. Keith, an old and respected citizen of Chicago, died at his home, No. 2714 South Park avenue, yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Last winter he was taken with a severe attack of the grip and had a relapse from which he never rallied.

Morgan L. Keith was born April 30, 1808, at Auburn, N. Y. He spent his youth and early manhood in the East. In 1847 he came to Chicago and has lived here ever since. He first was engaged as a distiller, and when that plant was destroyed by fire in 1855 he began the erection of the large starch factory at the foot of Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Keith was a close friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and assisted him in his campaign for the Presidency. He served the city as Alderman for several terms, and was once candidate for Mayor, but was defeated. He suffered the loss of a great portion of his property several years ago through the dishonesty of his partner. Since then he has quietly lived at the home in which he died. He leaves a wife and four daughters, his only son having died eleven years ago.

The funeral services will take place Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Bishop Cheney will officiate. The burial will take place at Rosehill.

BIG VICTORY IN IDAHO.

REPUBLICANS MADE A CLEAN SWEEP OF THE STATE.

George L. Shoup Elected Governor by a Good Majority and the Rest of the Ticket Chosen—Democrats Despondent and Make No Claims, Though Some of Them Think Regan Will Get a Majority as Treasurer—Fighting Prohibition in Kansas.

Governor	GEORGE L. SHOUP
Lieut.-Governor	NORMAN B. WILLEY
Secretary of State	A. J. PINKHAM
Auditor	SILAS W. MOODY
Treasurer	FRANK R. COFFIN
Attorney-General	GEORGE H. ROBERTS
Supt. Pub. Instruction	J. E. HARROUN
Supreme Court Judges	J. W. HOUSTON
	JOHN T. MORGAN
	I. N. SULLIVAN
Congress	WILLIS SWEET

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The general outlook so far indicates a clear Republican victory. Leading Republicans express themselves with much confidence, while Democrats are despondent and make no claims. The returns now in the office of the State Committee from various precincts show that the Republicans have a majority of nearly 3,000 in the State. Shoup's majority will reach 2,500. Through the defection of some leading Republicans in Boise some Democrats are hopeful, believing Timothy Regan has been elected Treasurer, but the general opinion is that he stands no chance in the State. A telegram this morning announcing the nomination of Richardson to succeed Wilson as United States Marshal caused a flutter of excitement here. It was wholly unexpected, and at first it was thought it would change the legislative results, but it will have no effect. A dispatch received here tonight stated that Wilson was viciously fighting to defeat the legislative ticket in Bingham County, but that his opposition only helped the ticket. The general result will not be affected by Wilson's removal. Republicans will have, on all extremely conservative estimates, thirty members of the Legislature, and the Democrats nineteen, with five doubtful.

FIGHTING PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Germans Organizing a New and Powerful Political Party.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—For some weeks there has been quite an agitation among the Germans throughout the State, ostensibly for the purpose of attending a monster celebration that will take place Oct. 6 at Kansas City in commemoration of the landing of the first Germans in America. Several meetings have been held at Turner Hall in this city, and great interest has been taken by that nationality in the meetings. While they go to celebrate the advent of their forefathers the real object of the meeting is to organize a political party, the main object being to fight the Prohibition law of the State.

Max Gronfeldt, editor of the *Post*, the German paper here, is one of the leaders of the new movement. He says the movement was started some eighteen months ago, and up to date they have a majority of the 76,000 Germans in the State as members. The inside workings of Roman Catholic priest, every Protestant German minister, and every member of any German secret society. The new body requires each member to take an oath binding him not to vote for any candidate that is nominated by a party favoring prohibition or interfering with the personal liberty of the people. This will prove a serious blow to the Republican party of the State, for it means nothing but votes for the Democratic ticket, and it only adds another complication to the already complicated political affairs of Kansas.

HARMONY IN MILWAUKEE.

Republicans Nominate Robert Spencer for Congress by Acclamation—County Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—When the Republican Congressional Convention was rapped to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon there was a disposition among many of the delegates to nominate Congressman Van Schaick despite his emphatic telegram of last night declining to accept. So close was the vote on a motion to renominate Mr. Van Schaick and then await a reply to a message informing him of his nomination that a division of the house had been asked for when several delegates declared that Mr. Van Schaick's declination was final. The motion for a division was withdrawn, as was also Mr. Van Schaick's message, when the Rev. Judson Titsworth, pastor of Plymouth Church, in an eloquent speech presented the name of Robert C. Spencer as a candidate. Mr. Titsworth, who is one of the leading preachers of the city, as a strong supporter of the Bennett law has become very much interested in the present campaign. When in his speech he declared that the Republican party of Wisconsin was standing as the champion of the people of a principle which is right he was loudly applauded. He characterized Mr. Spencer as a man of very broad intellectual life, free from narrow-mindedness, bigotry, and prejudice, and a man in those points is his word. Mr. Spencer's nomination was made by acclamation, and a committee of three, with the Rev. Mr. Titsworth as Chairman, was sent for the nominee. As Mr. Spencer entered the hall he was loudly cheered and made a short speech accepting the nomination.

For twenty-three years Mr. Spencer has been the President of a business college of this city. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1839. For several years he was State Superintendent of Schools in New York, and in 1854 he united in establishing the Bryant & Stratton chain of commercial colleges, having charge of those in Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. Since 1865 he has been a resident of Milwaukee, and has always been prominent in educational affairs and for some years was President of the Business Educators' Association of America. He is now President of the People's Institute in this city, and as such has won the respect of the laboring men, who very likely will indorse his nomination. Immediately after the adjournment of the Congressional convention the county convention convened. Edward Ferguson, the ex-Pension Agent, was nominated for Sheriff and John J. Reilly, the nominee two years ago, was nominated for Treasurer. All of the present Republican officeholders, with the exception of Sheriff, were renominated by acclamation.

Secretary Ryan of the Wisconsin Democratic Bennett Law League today received 247 additional signatures to the long list of Democrats who, dissatisfied with their party's position on the school question, are going to vote for Gov. Hoard. The list is now up in the thousands and each day's mail brings hundreds of additional names. The league has planned a big campaign on its own account. Charles W. Felker of Oshkosh and John Nagle of Manitowoc are to speak in Milwaukee for Hoard and the Bennett law; Hugh Ryan at Manitowoc and W. H. Timlin at Fond du Lac on the 7th instance. The dates have not yet been set. The Seventh District Republican Senatorial Convention held here today nominated Fred G. Isenring as a candidate for State Senator.

DENYING SUFFRAGE TO NEGROES.

Mississippi Wants the Fifteenth Amendment Repealed.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 30.—In order to expedite business and curtail a threatened long session the Constitutional Convention decided today to have night sessions on and after tomorrow night. The judiciary report which had been fixed for special today was again postponed and the convention resumed consideration of legislative articles of the new Constitution. The section which caused so much discussion yesterday was disposed of by the adoption of the following section: "No bill passed after the adoption of this Constitution to make appropriations of money out of the State Treasury shall continue in force more than six months after the next regular session of the Legislature."

Twenty-one sections were adopted during the day.

The committee

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PON TO HELP STARVING.

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he Irish people have by dying h scores ll dead upon the ericans have said, h, but not now!" hunger and skele- easts of mothers ericans have said, too soon gw to er know he ex- those who starve. w. The American iate contributions ing."

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ial.]—All the con- steamer Spaar- rived Monday, be- in a state of fever- gnments and pro- for the landing of unusual anxiety to dam was the fact on which the im- e entered through Spaardam is the brought $2,000,000 he present import s used for cigar nts per pound, ac- tariff, when it be- from 75 cents to

ITAN NEWS.

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Metropolis.

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RIMINALS.

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re: President, ice-President,). Among the are: Dr. J. D. son, Indiana; Case, Kansas; don E. Cole, outh Dakota; E. Felton of ary.

RETURN OF THE TIOGA.

NOT A MARK OF THE FATAL EXPLOSION CAN BE FOUND ON IT.

A Crowd Salutes It on the Passage Up the River—The Captain Says There Is No Napahtha Aboard This Time—Stevedores Anxious to Unload the Freight—Canvassers Out for Babies for the Show—Ten Cents a Head Their Commercial Value.

The propeller Tioga of the Union Steamboat Line, as bright in colors and handsome in outlines as when new, gracefully glided to its dock just south of Randolph street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It had just arrived from Buffalo. People on the bridges saluted it, while its commander, Capt. Phelps, was kept busy acknowledging salutations and congratulations.

The Tioga, ever since it was launched, appears to have been a popular boat, but henceforward and for all time it will be nearly as notable and historic in lake marine annals as the ill-fated Lady Elgin. Each will be memorable for the catastrophe accompanying it.

July 11 last the Tioga was hugging the same dock that it rested against last night. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening, and its crew and a couple of score of stevedores were rushing freight from its decks and deep hold to the company's warehouse. All was hurry and bustle—a not unaccompanied, however, with the occasional bit of merriment and snatches of topical song, without which, it seems, no vessel can be loaded or unloaded, moved away from or tied to a dock. It is a pity that the seaman of today is so much less musical in action than the tar of old. The hurry of business and the push of steam have knocked the poetry out of the modern sailor.

And the hustling work of unloading the Tioga went on. In its afterhold there were some hundreds of barrels of oil stored, and one or two men were down there with lamps to light the way for the workers. Suddenly there was a flash then a terrific explosion, massive buildings for squares around were shaken, and then the workers, and freight, and decks, and upper works of the Tioga were hurled upward into the air. Some of the men and freight fell into the river or on the dock, and all came down broken, or bleeding and mangled. In a short time thousands of people gathered to view the wreck and havoc, or to seek with tears and groans their husbands or relatives and friends. It is this catastrophe that still make the name "Tioga" ever memorable, and 'tis no wonder as it came up the river last evening it was to every one an object of interest.

The Tioga in its shattered condition left here July 19 for Buffalo in tow of the propeller Owego, and reached there in sixty-eight hours, being the fastest towing trip ever made on the lakes. After a survey of the damaged boat had been made it was resolved to proceed with repairs upon it right away, and the work was begun July 24. The job was a big one, but it was completed in remarkably quick time. Every portion of the inside of the vessel aft of the engines had to be cut out clean to the keelson. Ten of the steel plates had to be taken out of each side, and after being rolled and shaped were put back and refastened. A new deck, new houses, and a new smokestack have been put into it, and now the Tioga, with an entire new coat of paint looks prettier and brighter than it ever did; and Capt. Phelps says that he believes it is as staunch and fast as it ever was. He feels proud of his craft, and showed a TRIBUNE reporter through it as if everything old as well as new about it was to be admired. It has the same engines and cylinders in it as before the explosion, but has been supplied with new pumps, valve-rods, and other light work to match the machinery. Capt. Phelps, with the exception of one trip he made in the Clemung, stuck to the Tioga during all the time it was undergoing repairs, and is more than satisfied with everything.

"Did you bring any naphtha with you this time, Captain?" he was asked.

"No; and I think that one experience will have the good effect of preventing any one from ever again shipping that explosive under the guise of ordinary oil."

"Did you have any trouble to get a crew this time?"

"O, no. Why should I? The explosion was an accident the like of which cannot occur again on the Tioga."

As the vessel drew teits dock there was a crowd of negroes and other dockwallopers awaiting it. One of the colored men remarked: "O, golly, she looks purty, but I tell you, chile, you can't get me to go down into her. I want to be near no 'plosion again."

"O'course you discreed fool nigger and don't be gittin' pale roun' here. She's all right, you bet, and so's that bully Captain."

And the Tioga had scarcely tied up to the dock when a crowd of men were ready to jump to the work of unloading it.

HAVE YOU A SMART AND PRETTY BABY

Canvassers Are Looking for the Sweet Creature for an Exhibition.

If anybody comes to your house and timidly rings the bell and asks, "Have you any babies?" don't get into a flurry and take the questioner for an intruder. She is only there to see if any of the dear little ones want to enter the baby show that opens at the Second Regiment Armory on Michigan avenue Oct. 6. Every baby she gets counts her so much; there's money in it, and perhaps you can help her out and incidentally capture a $50 prize or a diamond pin with your little one. The dear, precious little things that all the world couldn't buy have now commercial value in the eyes of the canvasser or the baby show. Ten cents is the price, 10 cents a head for all of the "papa's joys," "mamma's darlings" in the city.

If the baby has any of the ever present characteristics in a degree wy beyond any of its fellows then there is the chance for a little speculation. Every father or mother in the city would be willing to bank 50 cents that his or her baby is prettier or smarter than any other. This 50 cents may draw $50 in old, diamond rings, or baby carriages. Twins, triplets, and quadruplets have got alluring prizes angling before them.

The Foundling Home may, perhaps, get a reduction for babies in cadets, released and prepaid, delivered at the armory at the owner's risk. All babies have a chance at the colored ones.

A physician will examine all entries so that there can be no fear of catagious diseases. Mr. Fulton, the manager, said yesterday that about 700 babies had already been entered, and he expected there would be 3,500 before the show opened. "In Boston we had 2,700," said he, "and Chicago can show more than that, dead sure. I have about 100 canvassers out in the city."

SALES IN CITY REAL ESTATE.

The Boom in Cottage Grove Property Still Continues.

A. Loeb & Bro. have sold ninety-six feet on Cottage Grove avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, for $4,000. The purchaser is John Berry. They have also sold 100 feet on St. Lawrence avenue, near Forty-ninth street, at $55 a foot, and the corner of Champlain avenue and Forty-ninth street, 100x125 feet, at $100 a foot.

Dunlap Smith & Co. have sold 100 feet of south frontage on Diversey street near the Lake Shore drive, for $20,000. This property was sold for Gen. J. E. Stockton to Moore & Son. They have also sold 100 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Fifty-third street, for $20,0, and 200 feet on the same street near Forty-ninth at $200 a foot. George E. Marshall sold through the above firm 100 feet on Newport avenue for $12,500. Brandenburg & Gilbert report the sale of the South Side sales. The northeast corner of Jackson avenue and Fifty-sixth street, 48x106 feet was sold at $100 a foot. The northwest corner of Langley avenue and Fiftieth street, 100x125 feet, brought $100 a foot, and 100 feet on Cottage Grove avenue north of Fiftieth street sold at $225 a foot.

Spencer & Fordham have sold sixty feet on Madison street, between Oakley avenue and Leavitt street, for $15,500. They have also sold a block of flats and stores on Madison street, near California avenue, for $25,000. This property has a frontage of seventy-five feet, and was purchased by Dr. Koch and other of Missouri.

The northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street, 180x1 feet, was sold by J. Montgomery Ward at $5 a front foot. The northeast corner, which was purchased last week at $475 a foot, is reported sold at an advance of $25 a foot.

The transfer of 65x90 feet on the west side of Market street and 133 feet south of Monroe street has been recorded. It is transfered from J. V. and C. B. Farwell to A. J. Averill for a consideration of $135,000.

FIRE MARSHAL MAHONEY SCARED.

He Turned in a "4-11" Alarm for a Blaze in St. James' Parochial School.

Fire broke out in the garret of the St. James' Parochial School on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and before it was extinguished almost destroyed the library and damaged the upper portion of the building considerably.

The school, a two-story basement and attic building, is one of the largest in the city. There were 1,000 children in attendance there yesterday. When the fire broke out there were several men in the building sweeping the lower floor. They did not see the blaze, but some people on the opposite side of the street observed it and gave the alarm. When Acting Fire-Marshal Mahoney arrived the extent of the fire alarmed him so he turned in a "4-11." Bystanders said the site of the fire didn't warrant this call, for the fire was put out in a short time. The damage to the building will be about $5,000. The library was badly damaged. It was worth over $3,000. Building and contents are fully covered by insurance.

DEMANDS OF WEST SIDE GRIPMEN.

They Want 25 Cents an Hour—A. L. Sweet on Mining.

General Manager Parsons of the West Side cable line said yesterday he has been waited upon in the morning by several members of Union No. 1 of the Street Car Conductors and Drivers' Union, who stated to him what they thought was right and proper in the way of wages for the men. They asked for 25 cents per hour for gripmen and conductors running day car, 23 cents for conductors running one and 23 cents for conductors on trailers. He said they approached him in the most courteous manner, and seemed perfectly satisfied when he told them that he could give the matter no consideration until the return of Mr. Yerkes, the President of the company, from Europe. Mr. Yerkes is on his way home and is expected before Monday next.

A. L. Sweet writes the following letter in regard to the advance in the price of mining:

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice the morning *Herald* quotes me as saying, as the result of a conference between Patrick McBride, President of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers Association, and A. L. Sweet, President of the Wilmington Coal company, that we had agreed to advance the price of mining 7½ cents on and after Oct. 1. This is an error, as the timeagreed upon forthe advance was Nov. 1. On and after that date all the mines in the northern part of this State have agreed to make the same advance.

By making this correction you will oblige.

A. L. SWEET.

BRENOCK GIVES HIMSELF UP.

His Victim May Die from His Injuries, as Physicians Give Little Hope.

The assault of Millionaire John Brenock upon Edward E. Swiney may yet results in murder. The injured man is lying at the point of death and is unconscious most of the time. His skull was fractured and he is suffering from concussion of the brain, which it is feared will terminate fatally.

Brenock was not arrested until nearly twenty-four hours after the assault. Every effort was made to keep the affair quiet and the police did not hear of it until toward 9 o'clock Monday evening. Lieut. Beck of the Maxwell Street Station went to Mr. Brenock, but as he did not have a warrant he did not arrest him.

Brenock told Capt. Ward that he had had a quarrel with a man, but he did not know his name. "I am not going to run away," he said, "and assure you I will be here when you want me."

D. N. Swiney, a brother of the injured man, took out a warrant for Brenock's arrest before Justice Eberhardt, but the millionaire gave himself up before it was served. According to his promise Brenock appeared at the Maxwell Street Police Station shortly after noon yesterday and gave himself up. He was not locked up, however. Justice Doyle was there and John Bennett, a Brown street householder, signed the bonds, which were fixed at $2,000.

Brenock was booked under the charges of assault with attempt to kill and assault with attempt to do bodily injury. His case will be called at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Swiney said to a reporter last night her husband was no better. "He has short spells when he is conscious, but most of the time he rambles and then loses consciousness altogether. Drs. Baxter and Hall, who have charge of the case, say that while there is life there is hope, but I am very uneasy."

SUED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss May Mason Begins Suit Against Edward L. Groff for $50,000.

May Hannah Wooster Mason, a pretty blonde living at No. 4006 Ellis avenue, began a breach of promise suit in the Circuit Court for $50,000 yesterday afternoon against Edward L. Groff. Miss Mason is the daughter of Llewellyn Mason, who has been for many years a passenger conductor on the Chicago and Alton railroad. Both plaintiff and defendant have figured to some extent in South Side social circles, and the filing of the suit has caused something more than a flutter.

Mr. Groff is a partner in the jewelry firm of Mayo, Groff & Co., whose place of business is at No. 109 State street. He is said to be a man of great wealth. He belongs to several prominent clubs, though according to the plaintiff they did not take enough of his time to prevent his paying her assiduous attention for a number of years.

Cameron Hughes is the plaintiff's attorney, and his statement is to the effect that Mr. Groff has courted her since her childhood, has frequently promised to marry her, and once went so far as to name the wedding day. Notwithstanding all this Miss Mason is still unmarried.

Miss Mason was seen yesterday afternoon by a reporter. She said that Mr. Groff had set the marriage day, but wanted to put it off. She refused, and neither she nor her father could get a satisfactory reason for the action. She thinks, however, that Mrs. Mayo is behind it all.

TO TRY ENGLEWOOD CHURCHMEN.

The Chicago Presbytery Will Investigate the First Church Matter.

The Chicago Presbytery met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The amendments to the charges against the elders of the First Church of Englewood, as recommended by the Judicial Committee, were reported as acceptable to the accusers, and the presbytery ordered that citation issue to the accused to appear before that body Oct. 27 at the Jefferson Park Church. The Rev. Hugh S. Williams will be tried Oct. 13 at the same place. Dr. McPherson moved that all members absent at the trials be made to show cause why he did upon hearing that it was the determination of some of the members of the presbytery to absent themselves from the trial. The motion was carried.

The regular meeting of the presbytery is to be held at Riverside Monday next. The Rev. Mr. Williams wanted to know who is to represent the First Church of Englewood at that meeting. He and four out of the five elders are debarred from serving on account of the charges against them, and the question was whether the minister or the accused elders can appoint a representative or the remaining elder was to have things all his own way. The presbytery did not offer any suggestions.

THEY HAVE NOT STOPPED WORK.

The Chicago Natural Gas Line Employing Its Full Force of Men.

There appears to be a curious confliction of statements in the office of the Columbus Construction company about the report of the stoppage of work on the Chicago Natural Gas line that runs through Indiana. President Hequembourg was reported as saying Monday that he had received orders to cease all work on the line early last week and that since that time he had been gradually diminishing the force until only five men remained at work.

An officer of the company was seen and he declared emphatically that the story of the cessation of work was made out of whole cloth. "The dispatch that started the story," he continued, "came from Valparaiso. It stated that we had ceased stringing pipes and were stacking up that already thrown down. It was absurdly untrue. We have stacked no pipes and we have just as many men working today as heretofore. Some of the workmen got drunk at Ainsworth last week and we had to discharge them. New men have taken their places, however. This is probably the origin of the story." There has been no stacking of pipes in this city.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Efforts of a Company to Get a Footing in the City.

The franchise asked for Monday evening by the Chicago Long Distance Telephone company is one of considerable importance. The Long Distance company proposes to give the use of telephones to the city department and to the police and fire alarm free, and charges subscribers but $75 a year on yearly contracts, promising to accept the ordinance within ninety days after its passage and have a telephone exchange within one year. It pledges itself never to consolidate or divide territory with any other corporation. If it violates any of the provisions of the ordinance its franchise is to be forfeited. There is a conflict between the company and the subscribers' Telephone company as to the ownership of the patents to be used by both, and a long legal contest may follow.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

After the Game Law Violators.

The Fox River Fish and Game Association is after the South Water street violators of the game laws. Maurice R. Bortree, a sportaman, last week gathered evidence that a number of the merchants were selling prairie chickens, and the Fox River Association has taken up the prosecution. Henry A. Sloan and J. Brosseau of No. 162 South Water street have already been gathered in, and there are warrants out for others. In connection with this prosecution the sportsmen have entered a vigorous complaint against the State-appointed official who should have prosecuted the offenders and have made it unnecessary for the Fox River Association to do so. This is Game Warden H. P. Brusewitz. Brusewitz is a protégé of "Senator" Garrity, and was appointed in spite of the request of sportsmen that M. R. Bortree be given the position, which has no salary attached to it. The members say that Brusewitz was aware the law was being violated but made no effort to stop it.

Nurses Are Graduated.

The semi-annual graduation of the Nurses' Training School connected with the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children took place yesterday afternoon at the hospital. Mrs. A. D. Price addressed the graduating class. One of the graduates read a memorial to Miss Weaver, who died but a few days before the completion of her course.

The graduating class consisted of Laura Watson, Ada Amet, Anna M. Smith, Ada Gallatin, Ines Myers, and Amanda Cowdry. The course of instruction has been extended from one and one-half to two years, and there will be but one yearly graduation after this year.

Police Officers Disciplined.

Officer Isaac Linville of the Central detail was discharged yesterday for conduct unbecoming an officer, William Lindgren of the Fifth Division was dropped from the police force for getting drunk, William Einstadt of the Fifth Division was fined ten days' pay for drunkenness, Peter McHugh of the First Precinct and James Fox of the Second Division were each fined five days' pay for neglect of duty.

Concluded Their Session.

The picture-frame and molding manufacturers concluded their session at the Leland Hotel yesterday. They did not form a permanent association. The manufacturers have advanced prices on all except gold frames 15 per cent. This is because the McKinley bill will increase the cost of alcohol, shellac, and lumber. The committee recommended a 20 per cent increase, but it was finally decided that 15 per cent was enough. It was also agreed that the uniform terms would be sixty days, 5 per cent off for cash, and no dating ahead of bills except for room molding sold to wall-paper manufacturers. It was also agreed to charge at least two cents per foot of lumber used in boxing and crating goods.

Ten Men Arrested on the Charge of Burglary.

Sergt. Conick and Officers Ahern and McLaughlin of the Cottage Grove Station yesterday arrested ten men on the charge of robbing Miller's hardware store on Twenty-second street last Saturday night. Charles Brown, Gus Seibert, Thomas Taylor, Charles Hale, J. Spelecy, J. Tous, Robert Johnson, Oliver Tous, George Clackson, and William Doran are the names of the prisoners.

About $125 worth of property in the shape of revolvers and knives was taken.

Crowds at the Electric Fountain.

The announcement that last evening would witness the final display for this year of the electric fountain at Lincoln Park brought an immense number of people to the spot from all parts of the city. Promptly at 8:30 o'clock the lights were turned off. The park authorities have decided to display Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of this week, and possibly two or three nights of next week. Baron Yerkes may also be given a special exhibition.

Charged with Forgery.

Frederick W. Van Sicklen was arrested last night on a charge of forgery. His accomplice is said to be J. A. Ross, alias Gordon, who was arrested in St. Louis last Sunday. They came to Chicago six weeks ago and staid at the Leland Hotel. It is said they presented a forged check in payment of their bill, and also tried to work one on Mulford, the scalper. Ten days ago he was arrested for stealing a bicycle from his brother, W. C. Van Sicklen.

Rush Medical College Commencement.

The opening exercises of the Rush Medical College were held in the college hall last evening. Dr. W. C. Roberts, President of the Lake Forest University and Chancellor of the medical college, and Prof. J. H. Etheridge delivered the opening addresses to a large audience of alumni, students, and friends of the college. There are about 200 new students, and in all 500 in attendance this year, making about sixty more than entered last year at this time.

Killed by a Freight-Train.

A man supposed to be E. C. Wathan, in attempting to get on a south-bound freight train yesterday morning at Sixty-fourth street and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad, fell, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after. He was evidently a printer, and a member of Typographical Union, No. 9, of Buffalo, N. Y. The remains were removed to Horning's morgue.

Chicago Germans Will Not Celebrate.

At numerous places in the United States the Germans this year are celebrating a "German Day." Inquiry among Germans in Chicago shows that there is no intention to have any celebration here this year. As they understand it these doings do not commemorate any particular event, but are it tended only to serve as demonstrations of the strength of the German population.

Excursion Party from Boston.

An excursion party, composed of newspaper men and prominent citizens of Boston, made a short visit to this city yesterday. Their final destination is Sioux City, where they will inspect the corn palace. A portion of the party left the city immediately for a few hours' visit in Rockford, where they will be guests of that city. They occupy a special train of five coaches. They are under the direction of John Eaton, President of the Sioux City Land Company.

Small Blaze in a Lumber Yard.

Fire was discovered in the roof of the dry kiln in the lumber yard of G. W. Spraight & Co., No. 703 South Center avenue, at 11 o'clock last night. The first alarm was soon followed by a 2-11, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire.

Charged with Selling Lottery Tickets.

An alleged branch of the Louisiana lottery was unearthed at Room 3, 157 South Clark street, yesterday. The proprietor was arrested and gave the name of Charles Bradley. His case was set for a hearing before Justice Going in ten days. Several hundred lottery tickets were destroyed.

Keeping Up the Good Work.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul road is fixing its engines up with smoke-consumers, and Ald. Dunham promises to stop smoke on his tugs.

Items.

Miss Ella Mitchell, who has been seriously ill at her home, No. 44 Sixteenth street, was greatly improved last evening.

Will the author of a "Plea for Bellamy Boarding-Houses," printed in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, kindly send address to this office?

Mrs. F. E. Illsley, it is said, has deserted her home and husband for George Davis, a variety actor. The husband, a car accountant for the Wabash road, has sworn out warrants for their arrest.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 58° above zero; 9 a. m., 59°; 10 a. m., 59°; 11 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 61°: 1 p. m., 62°; 3 p. m., 62°; 6 p. m., 62°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.78: 6 p. m., 29.74.

Mrs. Pearl Mills applied at the Harrison Street Station yesterday for relief for herself and five-months-old baby. She left Bessemer, Ala., a few days ago and her husband was to follow her Saturday. On arriving here yesterday she lost her pocketbook and is destitute.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD NEWS.

Can Keep the Money Received from Ives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The long-pending suit of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway against W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia, for $889,500 paid to him by Henry S. Ives for the Vandalia when the Ives-Stayner deal was made, has been reported upon by Master in Chancery Fishback, who holds that McKeen cannot be compelled to give up the money that he received, and the report states that so far as the evidence disclosed there was nothing in McKeen's conduct or dealings in the purchase of stock which was unfair or discreditable.

A New Line to Helena.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation of the Montana and Wyoming railway company were filed with the Secretary of State today. The company is backed by some Eastern railroad company, supposed to be one of the Western lines leading out of Chicago, which seeks a Northwestern outlet. The road will extend from the southeast corner of Montana through the Castle mining country to Helena. The capital stock is $6,000,000.

The Shenandoah Valley Road Sold.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 30.—The Shenandoah Valley railroad was sold here today at public auction for $7,100,000. Louis Fitzgerald, the chairman of the purchasing committee of the first and general mortgage-bond holders, was the bidder. As the Norfolk and Western railroad owns a majority of the bonds of the Shenandoah Valley railroad the road will now pass into its control in case the sale is confirmed by court next month.

The Alton to Reduce Coal Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—The Alton road has given notice to the Western Freight Association that it will, Oct. 14, put into effect a rate of $1.50 per ton on shipments of coal from Chicago to Kansas City. The present rate is $3.20 per ton. This action is taken on account of the discovery made by the Alton that the Santa Fé and Rock Island have for some time been making a rate of $2.50 to certain dealers.

The New York Central's Earnings.

Following is a statement of the earings, operating expenses, etc., of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company and its leased lines for the quarter ended Sept. 30 (partly estimated):

Gross earnings, $9,130,000; operating expenses, $6,254,674; net earnings, $2,875,325. For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 (partly estimated): Gross earnings, $36,393,202; operating expenses, $24,373,622; net earnings, $12,019,579.

E. W. How's New Position.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—A joint circular will be issued by the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas and the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railroads announcing the appointment of E. W. How as General Traffic Manager for both roads. Mr. How is now General Freight and Passenger Agent of the first-named road.

LOSS BY FIRE AT MOUNT STERLING, ILL.

A Mill Valued at $10,000 Destroyed—Other Blazes.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Fire last night destroyed the Eagle Mills in this city. It was a three-story frame structure. Loss $10,000, with insurance of $2,000.

ASHLAND, Wis. Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The loss occasioned by the burning of the six dry kilns of the John R. Davis Lumber company at Phillips is fully covered by insurance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—The entire business portion of Onconta, the county seat of Blount County, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is $30,000 with but little insurance.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A fire at Ilion this morning did $75,000 damage. The principal losers are Angel, furniture store; Jepson, variety; and Thornby, saloon. Insurance small.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—An incendiary fire starting in the rear of a hotel here burned five buildings at midnight last night. Loss, $50,000; well insured.

CALLED ON PROF. GOODE.

HE WILL ARRIVE TODAY TO EXPLAIN HIS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME.

Friction in the Committee About Using the Decimal System—At Work on Washington Park and Calculations as to How Much Can Be Got on It—A. H. Revell Championing the Cause of the Fair Abroad—Effect of the Fence on Real Estate.

Prof. Goode of the Smithsonian Institution will arrive in Chicago this morning and will appear before the Committee on Classification at 2 o'clock this afternoon to explain his ideas as to the best method of classification.

The events that led up to the invitation being extended to him are rather interesting, and although they indicate a little friction in the committee the result cannot but be to the best interests of the Fair.

Prof. Goode, at the request of the commission, prepared a system of classification that was most extensive in its ramifications. It was arranged according to the decimal system, with ten departments, ten divisions to each department, and ten subdivisions to each division. The commission did not agree to adopt his system, but held that, whether adopted or not, it would prove a valuable aid to the Committee on Clasification. Prof. Goode having had much experience in that kind of work. The general impression was, however, that the system would be adopted and it probably would have been had it not been for M. H. De Young of San Francisco.

When the matter came up before the committee Mr. De Young came forward with another scheme. He wanted all divided into departments, divisions, and sections, and he wanted the decimal system ignored.

"It looks pretty on paper," he said, "but it is not practical. Some of the departments need more than ten divisions, and some do not need that many."

There was a difference of opinion, but Mr. De Young won, and then the committee began reconstructing the classification. An attempt was made to hurry it through, but some of the members of the committee were still uncertain as to the merits of the new system, among them Commissioners Williams and Garvin. They refused to vote on the matter finally until the opinions of experts had been secured.

"We are business-men," said Mr. Strong, "and before I vote to adopt this system I want to hear what experts in such matters have to say."

These views prevailed and Prof. Goode was telegraphed for. If he expresses himself as satisfied today that will probably be the end of it, but if he has any criticisms to make it will open the matter again to a certain extent, and it is probable that Prof. W. P. Blake and Francis I. Walker will be asked to come on. The latter has certainly had enough experience in the Census Bureau to know a good systematic method of getting at the desired result when he sees it.

This is the extent of the fight in the Classification Committee, and every one seems to be satisfied with the outcome.

"The system, as far as the departments and divisions are concerned, is completed," said Mr. De Young, "and unless Prof. Goode makes some suggestions that will require some material changes I should think it would be ready to be given out tomorrow night—subject, however, to alterations later. We do not imagine it to be perfect and so we expect criticisms and suggestions, many of which may be of value. We want to get to the local Committee on Grounds and Buildings as soon as possible, as it will undoubtedly be of assistance to it."

"Do you propose to specify the number of buildings and what departments shall be combined in a single building?"

"Yes, that report is being prepared now. But it will be more in the line of a suggestion than anything else. It will give our views as to what can best be combined."

The committee does not intend to dispose of the sections at present, holding that there is plenty of time for that.

The local Committee on Grounds and Buildings, however, is continuing its labor at present regardless of classification. It is working on Washington Park mainly and everything goes to show that the largest possible use is to be made of that park. If possible nearly all the classified exhibits will be put there, leaving Jackson Park for the special exhibits. The question seems to be:

"How much can we comfortably get on Washington Park?"

That is the first consideration, and in this the committee is acting in a line with the desire of the commission. Washington Park is the site in the eyes of most of the Commissioners—it is the ideal site—and the only fear expressed by the commission was that that fact would be lost sight of. It was largely for that reason that the National Committee on Grounds and Buildings was appointed. It has no desire to slight Jackson Park, especially as a lake-frontage is desired, and it believes that there will be plenty to make that interesting and attractive, but Washington Park is first. And as that is being considered first there can hardly be a chance for a hitch in the apportionment.

Slurs from Abroad.

A. H. Revell of Chicago is doing a little missionary work abroad in the way of answering libels on Chicago and the Fair that are cabled across the Atlantic. He apparently has his hands full, if the following dispatch from New York published in Paris indicates the character of World's Fair news sent abroad:

"The site chosen for the Chicago World's Fair takes in the so-called Lake-Front, now largely operated by the Illinois Central railroad company and some more land at Jackson Park, about six miles away. The Lake-Front at the present time is mainly distinguished for being a place where the inhabitants of the South Side dump their refuse. Empty tomato cans, mustard boxes, old shoes, and other articles of discarded wearing apparel destroy all of the joys of the Lake-Front, particularly in summer time. It is the hottest place in the city in summer and the coldest in winter.

"While the committee has chosen the spot it does not seriously mean that the Fair will be held there. There are other committees and all sorts of conditions of people to consult, and in the meanwhile the gentlemen who are interested in real estate in other sections of the city will file another mess of injunctions. The Fair promises to be a gigantic fizzle and the papers here all turn the affair into ridicule today."

Mr. Revell replied to this in an interview in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald*, giving a true description of the status of affairs and some facts regarding the site.

Secretary Butterworth seriously objects to the slurs that have been made from time to time regarding the Fair, and in reply he gives his idea of what the Fair will be, what some of its features will be, and of its educational value. He summarizes the matter as follows:

"The Exposition will perform the office intended by Congress. The resources of the United States will be displayed in all their variety. The quality and quantity will be shown, together with the uses to which each is adapted, coupled with information and apt illustration of the mode of use. This Exposition of the raw material will impart a clear conception of the extent of the United States storehouse of supply. The finished product will be exhibited in infinite variety. The mode of converting the raw material into the finished product will be shown in a manner never before attempted, and so as to awaken the liveliest interest in all visitors.

"The great variety of ways in which food products are used is far from being understood and appreciated. The French cooks are celebrated for the richness and variety of the dishes they serve. This is not due to the greater variety of materials, but to a better knowledge of the uses to which they can be put. A feature of the Exposition will be practical illustrations of the almost innumerable forms or kinds of dishes that can be prepared from the same material. Cooking today is not only an art, but a science. Nothing could be more conducive to the comfort and convenience and also the economy of the family than a thorough knowledge of food products and the variety of ways in which they can be utilized. The progress of enlightened civilization has its highest form of evidence in the condition of the people as a whole, and that condition is determined by the number and character of the homes and the presence within those homes of comfort, convenience, intelligence, and industry.

"A prominent feature of the Exposition will be to present to the public a picture of the progress made in the industrial arts and sciences as the same pertains to bettering the condition of men, lightening their burdens, multiplying their conveniences, and increasing the comforts. This will run through the whole course of industrial appliances with the line of evolution from protoplasm up to the present state of the art plainly set before the visitor.

"The various nations will be represented—their habits and mode of life, and thus the progress made by the several nations will be compared. Another feature though in some measure embodied in the others will be the full display of the manner in which the forces of nature have been made to take the place of man and brute power. This extensive field is not apprehended by many, nor has an adequate effort been made in former expositions to present it in a form to be appreciated.

"Results are known, but the means are unknown. The visitor may wonder at the result, and could he but know the cause—that is, the means—by which it was wrought he might be made a better and happier man and prompted to new efforts and led to happier conditions. One week in the Exposition if the proposed plan is carried out will be worth a term at college to the ordinarily intelligent person."

About That Fence.

Alexander F. Greig thinks that real estate is suffering from a feeling that the inclosure of the parks will injure property facing on it, and he writes to THE TRIBUNE to correct that idea. His letter is briefly:

"There is an opinion passing from mouth to mouth that the proposed fence to inclose the World's Fair site—to-wit: Washington Park, Midway Plaisance, and Jackson Park, will damage the private property fronting thereon as to business purposes during the time of the Fair. This idea is spreading, and is interfering immediately with sales and other negotiations of said private property. The objection implies that the site inclosure will be something like Barnum's circus, with one general entrance to collect tickets at. Such a conclusion is a palpable error. The board of management will of course be alive and on the alert, and without doubt many gates will be provided for ingress and egress. I predict there will be such gates placed at short distances from each other all along Stony Island avenue, on the north and south boundaries of Jackson Park, on all sides of Washington Park, and on the Midway Plaisance at each of the through avenues—to-wit: Ellis, Woodlawn, and Madison.

"Such being the case, the proposed fence will help the private property named instead of damaging it as suggested. It will compel the throng of foot passengers to pass along it on the outside to the entrance they may be aiming to go in at, whereas if no fence were there they would disappear at all points of the Fair's site boundary into the site, like water through a sieve, without benefiting these frontages of private property. There will be throngs of people passing all the time the Fair is open on the outside of this objectionable fence along it and on all the main thoroughfares leading thereto. There will also be an immense business done along the whole of said frontage.

"In conclusion, let me say one word about the proposed restrictions to be effected by real-estate owners as to the nature of the buildings to be erected in this connection. Instead of compelling parties to build expensively of stone, brick, and the like, would it not be more economical and result more satisfactorily to bind such parties under bonds to remove their buildings, if they are undesirable, within thirty days after the date of closing the Fair, and permit them meantime to erect cheap structures of wood or canvas. In this latter case all the unsightly structures would be cleaned out promptly after the Fair is over, and the property be returned to its original condition. On the other hand, if parties are compelled to put up expensive structures, they are likely to be of a permanent character and a permanent drawback at the same time to all this naturally fine residence property."

TO LOOK AFTER THE LAKE-FRONT.

Arrival in Washington of the Chicago Delegation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Lake-Front delegation came in tonight. Its members were Messrs. H. N. Higinbotham, F. W. Peck, and John P. Wilson, and Ald. Kent and Madden. They are quartered at the Arlington. The purpose of the visit, as explained to the Chicago Congressmen, is to discuss the whole question of filling in the Lake-Front with the officials of the War Department, and, if possible, to secure some modification of Acting Secretary Grant's regulation, which requires the acceptance within a year by the Illinois Central of the conditions laid down by the State Legislature. Mr. Wilson will explain the case purely as the Aldermen will define the city's position, and the other gentlemen will tell what the citizens want. It was arranged this evening that Representative Adams should accompany the delegation to the War Department the first thing t

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S.P.R.S.—Princes, you are requested to appear at the Preceptory in full uniform Thursday, Oct. 2, at 9:15 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Frater, Timothy M. Bradley. The Consistory will leave at precisely 10:15 o'clock in carriages for Rosehill Cemetery.
GEORGE M. MOULTON, 33°, Com.-in-Chief.
GIL. M. BARNARD, 33°, Grand Sec'y.

WRIGHTS GROVE LODGE, NO. 775, A. F. & A. M.—The members of Wright's Grove Lodge are requested to meet at their hall, 1631 North Clark, at 9 a. m. Thursday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, T. Bradley. By order of the W. M. F. D. PORTER, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1890.

THE price of silver in Wall street yesterday declined to 109¾ per ounce and reacted to 112¼. The inside is equal to only 84⅞ cents for the value of the silver in the United States dollar.

THE London money market is passing through a wave of excitement unusual to that staid old city, which hardly can be a reflex of the storm lately passed through on our Eastern seaboard. The Bank of England rate was advanced to 5 per cent last week, and it is expected that tomorrow it will go up another point, as the street rate was yesterday quoted ¾ per cent above the official figure instead of being, as ordinarily, below it. Six per cent for the use of money in England is not often reported, except when loaned by the usurers, and it is possible we shall have some interesting news ere long giving the facts which cause the present strain.

THE New York stock market had a firmer undertone yesterday and closed strong. The local market was dull and prices were lower. Sterling exchange advanced sharply on a flurry in the London money market and the expectation of another advance tomorrow in the Bank of England rate. New York exchange was 80 to 70 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were active and higher and nervous. The ordinary news was bearish, but buying by a local dealer and a scarcity of offerings caused wheat to advance, and corn and provisions went up in sympathy with it. As compared with the previous day wheat was 1¼ cents higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, rye firm, barley steady, flax 1 cent higher, pork 15 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 2¼ cents higher.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* analyzes the official figures of the census of that State, and presents some interesting figures as to the relative growth of the cities. Boston holds first, Worcester second, and Lowell third place, as they did ten years ago, but in the next ten years, if percentages remain substantially as they are, Fall River, which has ousted Cambridge from fourth place, will pass Lowell and take third place, and even may pass Worcester and take second. The old fishing city, Gloucester, has fallen back four places, being passed by Brockton, Newton, Malden, and Fitchburg. Holyoke has stepped in ahead of Salem, and Quincy has gone up two pegs, being ahead of Northampton and Newburyport. The nine largest cities are the following, the population being in the order named: Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Fall River, Cambridge, Lynn, Lawrence, Springfield, and New Bedford. Woburn is the smallest city in the list of twenty-eight.

THE Rev. Richard D. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York during the last four years, has announced his intention to resign his pastorate forthwith. Mr. Harlan is a young man and a graduate of Princeton who holds to ideas which are in advance of those of the old, conservative members of his church. He has come to the conclusion evidently that the Calvinistic dogmas of the church need modifying to suit them to modern thought and ideas, and for this he has been crowded out of his pulpit. If the lines are to be drawn as strictly as this the church will be in danger of losing more of its brainy young men. It had better cling all the more tightly to its old preachers who can subscribe to the old formulas, for the young men who are abreast with the developments of science cannot be relied upon conscientiously to teach as literal truth what their fathers and grandfathers preached and believed. The church will lose more Richard Harlans unless it allows them to preach according to their best light, which is the only light an honest, conscientious man can have for his guide. If it cannot give the young men this latitude it will have to content itself with the elders who were educated differently.

AMERICAN imports of eggs, mostly from Canada, for the fiscal year ending with last June, amounted to 15,062,796 dozen, and the exports to Europe 548,750 dozen. Either the consumption has decreased or there must have been an increase of industry by the domestic hen over that of the twelve months next preceding. The imports for that year were 15,918,859 and the exports 880,884. For the last named period Denmark and Germany contributed 365,469 and China 126,300 dozen, the latter coming for use by Chinese residents of the Pacific slope. About all the rest came from Canada, half of them being entered at Buffalo and Niagara. An egg train once a week from Ogdensburg, distributing the product through New England, is a regular feature of the trade. The United States census of ten years ago showed a home production of 457,000,000 dozen eggs, which, with the imports, gives an average per capita consumption of 111 eggs. If this rate were preserved the home production for the present year will be 590 millions of dozens from 152,000,000 fowls. The computation for this consumption includes the unknown number which were organized into chickens, so that the average of nearly one egg every three for every man, woman, and child in the United States will be reduced by the quantity taken for incubation. This is more than double the egg consumption of Great Britain, that being 51 eggs per capita, reckoned on the same basis. The production of that country is set down as 75,000,000 and the imports as 110,000,000 dozen. Ireland has nearly half the number of fowls, with only one-sixth of the population of Britain.

YESTERDAY the Senate adopted the report of the conference committee on the McKinley Tariff bill, and in one or two days the measure will be laid before the President for his signature, which it will receive immediately. As to most articles it goes into effect on the 6th inst., but raw sugars are not put on the free list till April 1 next, though refiners may refine in bond for a month previously. The duty on tin-plate does not take effect till July 1, 1891, and that on block tin till July 1, 1893. The Ways and Means Committee began the preparation of the bill immediately after the Christmas holidays. Blaine laid before it his reciprocity scheme, which it rejected Feb. 6. The bill was reported to the House April 16, and was forced through after a few days of discussion. It did not get out of the Senate Finance Committee till June 18, and was discussed then for some weeks with much elaborateness until the Democrats, sick of talking against it, entered into an agreement with the Republicans and allowed a vote to be taken. The numerous Senate amendments, nearly all in the line of lower duties, were the cause of the protracted debates in the conference committees, so that the bill did not get out of their hands till last week. Over five and a half months have passed between the introduction and the passage of the measure, and probably it has been discussed in Congress and by the press more thoroughly than any other tariff legislation since the foundation of the Government.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS AND THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The English manufacturers appear to have a happy knack of accepting the inevitable with ease and grace. While the McKinley bill was pending they were a unit in denouncing it because it would interfere with their profits. Their workingmen took the same view of the situation and held meetings where resolutions were passed deploring the passage of the bill. But now these same manufacturers are saying it is a good thing for them and that they "would be sorry if this country were to abandon its high protective tariff system" and begin competing with the English in foreign markets. This from a dispatch is an illustration:

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"The adoption of free trade by the United States would undoubtedly cripple England very much in the long run," J. H. Edge, an ironmaster of Shropshire, Eng., attending the institute, said today at the Park Avenue Hotel. "The resources of the United States are so wonderful that it would simply be a question of time before this country would rule the world of trade and commerce. I am satisfied to see the tariff increased, because I know it means the continued prosperity of Great Britain."

So far as the McKinley bill is concerned the American manufacturers of those kinds of goods which this country has been in the habit of exporting stand just where they did before its passage. They can compete as effectually next week as they did week before last. In some cases they can do even better. Jams and jellies could not have been exported when there was a high duty on raw sugar. They can be after it has been taken off. Leather, rubber, and cotton goods, notions, and agricultural implements can be sent abroad as cheaply as before, and the Englishman will have to meet American competition to just the same extent.

It is true the higher duties on woolen goods, tinware, hardware, and some other articles will bear heavily on the American consumer, but those are not the kind of goods the American manufacturer has been exporting. And if the American people choose to allow their Congressmen to push up the price of certain articles which they consume it is not a matter which the English or European manufacturer has a right to object to, unless he is of an economical and benevolent turn of mind and hates to see people spending money unnecessarily, for whether the goods cost them much or little they are the ones who pay any advance in price, not he.

It is pretty much a case of sour grapes when Europeans turn around and praise the McKinley bill. If it had been one to open American ports to all their manufactured goods then their praises would have been sincere. But as things stand they have just as much American competition to meet in foreign markets as before.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS' PAD REASONING.

In support of his claim that this country can throw open its ports to the manufactured goods of Europe and challenge the cheap labor of that Continent to an industrial battle without fear of the consequences Congressman Mills says:

> We have the cheapest labor in the world. It is machinery, which does not eat, drink, or sleep, and it is required to pay no board. We make use of it to a larger extent than any other nation on earth, and when you come down to the cost of an article turned out of our manufactories the machine does the principal part of the labor; therefore, it costs less.
>
> It is true that machinery is extensively used in this country, but the same thing is true equally of that nation—England—with which the United States would have the hardest tussle if Mills' free-trade scheme prevailed and the protective duties were abolished. The manufacturers of England and Scotland are as quick to appreciate the importance of a labor-saving device as those of the United States. Many of the machines which serve as substitutes for hand labor were invented there and then brought over here. The United States has done its full part in the work of invention, but England has profited at once by our discoveries and inventions. A new process may be discovered in Germany tomorrow, and within a month English, French, and American manufacturers will be experimenting with it and adopting it.
>
> As compared with England, its most formidable rival in the use of standard machinery, the American is under the disadvantage that his machines and his plant generally, having been constructed or built by high-paid American labor, have cost him from 50 to 75 per cent more than his English rival. Each uses the same kind of power loom, or blast furnace, or rolling-mill, or Bessemer process, but the English mill is not only run by persons working for smaller wages, but costs much less to build. The foreigner has a double advantage, therefore, and would be an easy victor in the industrial strife unless the American workingman could be forced down to accept the British scale of wages by means of lockouts and starvation.

If Texas Mills thinks THE TRIBUNE is exaggerating he has but to consult his eminent colleague, Mr. Flower of New York, who will assure him that though the machine plays a large and the hand a small part in the manufacture of binding twine, and though the American manufacturer will hereafter get his raw material a shade cheaper than the Englishman, and though there is a duty of seven-tenths of a cent a pound on twine, yet the New York manufacturer will be unable to compete with the European twine mill and will have to shut up shop or cut down wages. If this happens in a business like binding twine, where the machine and materials count for 92 per cent and the laborer but 8 per cent, how would it be in one like cutlery, where the laborer counts for 80 per cent and the machine and materials but 20?

Once, while Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister, the Cabinet decided to recommend a certain duty. Before the members left Melbourne said to them: "Whether this will advance or lower the price makes no difference, but we must all agree in our statements as to what the effect will be and must stick by it." So it might be well for Mills and Flower, two Democratic leaders, both advocates of free trade, to get together and decide that they will agree in their stories as to its effects. At present they are miles apart.

AN ORGANIZED APPETITE FOR SPOILS.

The rush of the Democratic drove to the trough and its insatiate "organized appetite" for spoils was illustrated at the convention yesterday. There were 440 delegates and 440 alternates, and a Democratic organ estimated there were 3,000 spectators in the hall and 2,000 were on the street who could not get in. In all there were supposed to be nearly 6,000 spoilsmen on one of the finest working days of the year who had no business to occupy their attention and no other purpose than to swarm around Turner-Hall in the hope of being able to get into the official trough and help devour the substance of the taxpayers. Those who were in the hall fought and scrambled and howled for plunder. Those who were out, in the language of a Democratic paper, "were frantic, and more than a thousand devoted ward-workers were oursing and swearing at the top of their voices when the doors were closed against them." It was a ravenous, howling crowd, a crowd as furious as a pack of famished wolves in quest of prey—more strictly speaking two packs fighting with each other in Tipperary fashion to get at the plunder. If it had been a fight or a fire or a revolution the "ruling race" could not have displayed more fury or excitement than did this mob of thousands of hungry, thirsty Democrats, whose chief purpose in life is to live off the taxpayers. The same offices are at stake with the Republicans, but they are not rent with excitement nor frantic for spoils. They will do their best to elect their men, soberly and resolutely, but not having one-tenth the hankering of Democrats for office they cannot be expected to indulge in such a crazy, furious, unseemly headlong race for office.

MORE ICONOCLASTS.

The exposure of the mystery of "mind reading" as practiced by Johnstone has tumbled another idol from its pedestal and broken it all to bits. The performance is shown to possess no greater mystery than is concerned in a sleight-of-hand "act" on the stage, and in fact requires far less ingenuity and paraphernalia than are needed for the average trick done by the original Jacob, the Wizard of the North, Herrmann, and a host of other less celebrated prestidigitateurs who have at different times ministered to the amusement and mystification of a Chicago public. But there is this important difference between it and them. The tricks of the "magician" of our day are professedly delusions, the hand of the performer being advertised to beat the eye of the observer, while this is a fraud in the worst sense of the word, being designed and intended to mislead into erroneous views of the possible influence of mind over matter. It belongs to the class of impostures which are today headed by the dark cabinet that continues to attract thousands of credulous fools in spite of the fact that it has been exposed several times in each of many cities within the last few years. A mask with an open seam, like the conjuror's box that is "fastened" together with dummy screws, seems to be all that is required for a successful play ing upon human credulity, and a successful hoodwinking of not a few of the most intelligent persons in the community.

The most pitiable part of these exhibitions consists in the fact that such a class of individuals can be found willing to attend them, and need to be informed by others of the fraud which has misled their judgments and taken out of their pockets money that might have been put to better uses. One would think that in this day of general enlightenment only the most ignorant could be induced to countenance the thing, and none but those who did not enjoy the advantages of a common school education could for a moment give credence to the absurd claims put forth by the charlatans. It is an open question if it be worth while to expose the cheat for the benefit of such persons who may be suspected of belonging to the class referred to by the wise man when he wrote: "Though thou should'st bray a fool in a mortar among wheat, with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." That they should be so easily beguiled argues a lack of intelligent perception sufficient to keep them from being equally deluded by the next impostor who may come along. But the journalist owes it as a duty to the rest of the people, who are by far the most numerous, to let them know the true character of the performances, thus preventing them from being drawn into the same net and enabling them to frown upon the cheats with the result of driving them into fresh fields of activity if not altogether out of the business. It was in the line of this duty that THE TRIBUNE gave to the world the facts in the exposure of the alleged "mind reading" performances which have been given in Chicago within the last few weeks, and thus relegated them to the same category with the "spiritual manifestations" which have several times been exposed in its columns.

WILD FIGURING ON THE TARIFF.

A local Democratic paper says the McKinley bill increases the protective tariff from 47 to an average of 60 per cent. A local ultra-tariff paper says in reply:

> The average of tariff duty under the bill of 1883, now in force, is not 47 per cent, but 30 per cent. The bill just passed does not increase it to 60 per cent; it reduces it to 37 per cent.
>
> Each allows its zeal to run away with the truth. The duties on imports under the McKinley bill during the next fiscal year, assuming the importations to be substantially the same as last year, will be a little under 50 per cent, and not 60. Nor is the average duty under the old (present) law 30 per cent, but 46.6. The mill boss organ, which figures it out at 30, does so by comparing the total value of all imports, free and dutiable, with the total duties collected on the taxed goods. But goods which are not dutiable cannot be considered in calculating these tariff percentages. Free goods don't come under a tariff, but escape it. A tariff means a toll levied on goods entered for sale and consumption. Therefore it is not true that the McKinley bill, by putting sugar and several other articles on the free list, lowers the average duty to 27 per cent.
>
> The average duty on all articles imported under the present law, leaving out those transferred to the free list, is 41.03 per cent. Had the McKinley bill been in force and the value of imports the same, the average duty would have been just about 50 per cent. Therefore since only the dutiable side of a tariff bill can be considered in talking of averages it is proper to say that the McKinley bill has increased duties, even though it adds some articles to the free list and reduces the revenues by throwing away 60 millions on sugar with out first securing reciprocal equivalents.

THE BIRCHALL MURDER CASE.

The celebrated murder case at Woodstock, Ont., has been closed with a verdict of guilty and the death sentence has been pronounced against Reginald Birchall for the murder of F. C. Benwell in a swamp in Oxford County, Canada, on the 17th of last February. Though the evidence was purely circumstantial the court was so convinced that it charged strongly against the defendant and the jury arrived at its verdict in less than three-quarters of an hour from the time it left the court-room.

The public is familiar with the principal events leading up to the murder; how Birchall lured Benwell and another Englishman named Pelly to come out to Canada and take an interest in a farm, which Birchall pretended to own, a short distance from Niagara Falls; how Birchall and Benwell were seen together on a train going to the reputed locality, and how nothing more was seen of Benwell until his body was found in a swamp three days later. The evidence was purely circumstantial. No one saw what transpired in the tangled underbrush of that swamp. Apparently the only testimony was the lifeless body of Benwell with the two bullet holes in it, but little by little scraps of evidence appeared which when woven together by the officers of the crown pointed directly to Birchall and said, "Thou art the man." When the body was discovered nothing at first appeared to identify it, but subsequently a cigar-case was picked up in the brush with the name and date of Benwell's birthday on it. The body was found Feb. 20. The physicians testified that it could not have been there over three days, as it was not decomposed, having frozen in a storm which took place the 18th. The identity, locality, and time of the murder were fixed beyond all question. The prosecution further proved that Birchall had never owned a farm in Canada; that he and Benwell took the train for Eastwood the forenoon of Feb. 17; and that they were seen to get off together and start towards the swamp. There were witnesses who saw them turn up the swamp road and enter the lonely locality. A few minutes later witnesses heard two pistol shots in the swamp. There were witnesses who saw him leave it an hour later and who answered his queries about the route to the railroad. It was proved that when arrested he had the keys to Benwell's baggage in his pockets. It was proved also that he wrote to Benwell's father to the effect that his son had seen the farm and was satisfied and would write himself as soon as he had returned from a short expedition into the country. The motive of Birchall's letter is clear enough, for the elder Benwell had agreed to send a draft for $2,500 in payment for the son's interests when the latter was satisfied with the bargain. Finally it was established by the prosecution that Birchall, like Maxwell, who murdered Preller in St. Louis, was an adventurer who masqueraded under various names and left unpaid bills as souvenirs wherever he went.

The case, indeed, recalls the Maxwell-Preller murder in many of its incidents. The motive was the same. The victim was lured across the water for the same purpose, but Birchall, unlike Maxwell, remained upon the ground to brazen out his pretended innocence. It is evident he had counted upon the removal of all evidence of the crime, but he failed to take the witness Pelly into account. Had there not been three parties to the transaction he might have escaped perhaps, but Pelly's evidence laid bare the animus and all the steps leading up to the murder from the time they left England until they arrived. The blindness of Birchall amounted almost to infatuation. The eyes of witnesses were upon him at every stage of his proceedings from the time he left the train with Benwell until he returned to it without him, except during the short time of the tragedy. Even then, if not seen, he was heard. The tragedy now must be completed by his own death. If it have no other result it may, in connection with that of Maxwell, tend to check the hideous practice of luring young Englishmen to Canada and this country for the purpose of robbing them, which there is good reason to believe is done frequently.

THE New York *Sun* has raised an interesting question as to the usefulness of a chess-player's mind, and discusses it quite exhaustively from the record, besides giving the opinion of some chess experts, among them Steinitz. The latter was inclined, of course, to defend his profession, but at the same time was compelled to admit the truth of some of the arguments brought forward by the *Sun's* representative. The record of the chess-player seems to establish the fact, in the great majority of cases, that his mind is of no use for any other occupation than chess. It shows that a large number of them are poor, some have died drunkards and many insane, scarcely one has been able to make a living that would satisfy a skilled laborer, while scarcely one has shown any capacity for any other pursuit. Probably if the reader will run over the list of professional chess-players he has known he will find this to be true. They can play and do nothing else. Of what value, then, is the special intellectual aptitude they display? Of what use is a special faculty which can be employed only at the expense of all the others, and which so absorbs and aborts them that they cannot be used for the ordinary purposes of life? Steinitz, in his interview, characterized the game as "the gymnasium of the mind," and thought that just as athletic practice develops the muscle or the physical qualities so chess practice develops the intellectual, but if chess develops the intellectual only for chess of what higher value is it than the piano pounding of a Blind Tom or the action of a Maelzel automaton? When it can be shown that any professional chess-player has accomplished anything outside of what Diderot called "wood shifting" a valid defense of the game from the point of usefulness may be made.

There Will Be No Panic.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I cut the following from a free-trade daily paper just started in this city. Can it be possible the Associated Press is lending itself as a tool to circulate such stuff, and can it be the Democratic party is willing, for the sake of power, to sacrifice the business interests of the country, and bring untold financial disaster to the people of this Nation by publishing such nonsense?

"CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The effects of the conference report on the Tariff bill were plainly felt in Chicago today shortly after the purport of the dispatches from Washington became known. The most significant of these were the telegrams received by numerous agents for New York importing houses ordering them to return home at once. Among those who were ordered back was Daniel McCarthy, who found this telegram awaiting him: 'Owing to the changes in the tariff you need sell no more goods.' Return at once.

"Mr. McCarthy, who is well posted on inside matters regarding the state of Eastern trade, stated that in a short time there would be several large and startling failures in New York, and that the effect of the new Tariff bill would inevitably result in one of the worst panics the country has ever known."

I leave the comments on the above to your more able pen.
J. H. THOMAS.

[The fellow who sent out the above dispatch uttered the wildest nonsense. Tariff reductions cause panics, as in 1836 and 1857, but increases never do. The latter may give pain to millions of consumers, hurting one more and another less, according to the extent to which each is a consumer of dearer goods, but they do not cause a panic. But while these higher duties grieve the consumer when they see prices climbing up, a feeling of pure delight animates every manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer who has on hand at the time the new tariff goes into effect goods which have paid lower duties under the old tariff. They go right to work and mark up everything which they have on their shelves whose prices are enhanced by the new tariff, and though when a customer remonstrates they may unite with him in damning the new tariff they mark up the old stock of goods all the same. The domestic manufacturer also adds something to the price of goods which he has in stock, notwithstanding they were made before the new high duties were levied. So there need be no fear of a panic, because the new Tariff bill will add to the price of cutlery, hardware, tinware, woolen goods, etc. It will pinch each consumer a little, but if the duties had been lowered much the manufacturers and retailers with goods made or bought under high rates, which they would have to sell under low ones, would have raised an united howl and there might have been a panic.

Raw sugar is put on the free list, it is true, but not till April, and by that time the old stocks in the hands of dealers will be all worked off. The binding twine men say they are hurt, but there are not enough of them to get up a panic, and they have made so much in the last few years that they can afford a little scaling of their excessive profits. They will still make a good deal more profit than their customers—the farmers.]

The McKinley District.

It is well known that Mr. McKinley's reelection is a matter of doubt, for the State of Ohio has lately been redistricted, and the charge has gone out that an attempt was made to gerrymander Mr. McKinley out of Congress. His present district, the Eighteenth Ohio, consists of Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark Counties, and at the last election he had a clear majority of 2,282 over all candidates. [Furiously, 4,069.] He received 25,249 votes, and his Democratic competitor, 21,150. There were three other candidates in the field.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Warwick is the Democratic candidate against Mr. McKinley in the coming election.—*Boston Herald (Dem.)*

Is this as near as the Boston Democratic organ can get to the truth? Why does the *Hearld* conceal the fact that the three Republican counties of Carroll, Columbiana, and Mahoning, giving about 4,000 Republican majority, have been gerrymandered into another district and replaced by Medina, Wayne, and Holmes, the latter giving 2,300 against Harrison and Wayne County some 7500? As now constituted the district was carried for Campbell (Dem.) last fall for Governor by a plurality of 3,000. The same counties gave a Democratic plurality of 1,053 in 1888, 3,143 in 1887, and 1,955 in 1886, and under normal conditions may be counted upon to return an average of 2,000 for any acceptable Democratic candidate. In 1884, "Blaine year" as it lives in the local memory, the counties now comprising the Sixteenth District went 1,380 Democratic, when all the Prohibitionists voted for Blaine.

SOMEBODY down South asserts that Congressman Kilgore has the smallest foot in Congress. If this is true he is wearing a boot about six sizes too large for him.

IN the way of a smoke annihilator nothing has ever been found quite as successful as that $50 fine. It is having a magical effect, and Chicago is in a fair way to become the cleanest large city, atmospherically speaking, in the country.

CHICAGO isn't bothering much about a World's Fair, but she is doing the very best she knows how to get up a creditable Chicago Fair.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Well, inasmuch as Chicago is larger, by a population of nearly half a million, than Philadelphia was in 1876, with a territory legitimately belonging to it much greater than Philadelphia ever had or ever will have, the Columbian Exposition of 1893, even should it be only a "Chicago Fair," might not suffer by comparison with the Philadelphia show of fourteen years ago.

LET me hev the fees of the Shurriff's office and I don't care a dang who reforms the spellin' of this country.—*Ex-Statesman Lawler.*

THE Hon. Frank Lawler, M. C. (mighty chief), is the head of a large, powerful, and hungry tribe, whose numbers will be learned by a glance at the county pay-roll if the Hon. Frank is elected Sheriff.

A REPUBLICAN paper with the pathetically inappropriate name of the *Welcome Tidings* breathed its last at Elizabeth, Ky., last week. There is no denying that Republican missionary work is needed in Kentucky, but the missionary must be content to go there as such and must expect to endure hardships.

COL. DAVIS, as Director-General of the World's Columbian Exposition, is entitled fairly to be considered as promoted from the rank of Colonel to that of General. Gen. Davis sounds well.

A MAN'S reputation cannot suffer any more after he has had the nerve killed.—*Dallas (Tex.) News.*

Certainly it can. It may become ulcerated at the root.

THE outcome of the recent sensational suicide of the actress Emilie Rossi and the artist Gustav Koch in New York, growing out of an absurd love affair, goes to sustain the theory that crime moves in epidemic cycles. Within a week of this event three suicides were recorded in that city of persons who had been reading the Rossi-Koch affair. All three were occasioned by so-called disappointments in love, and each one of them left letters filled with the same kind of sentiment and the same kind of bad grammar, and showing conclusively that they had been led to the commission of the act by the sensational double suicide. Coincidences of this kind are worth the serious study of the social philosophers. The testimony is ample to establish the epidemical character of suicide under certain conditions and perhaps to demonstrate that it is a disease. Whether it is open to cure perhaps depends more upon the fool-killer than the medical expert, but the investigation would be just as interesting.

THE man who lays his hand upon a woman save in the way of kindness is undoubtedly a vile wretch, and so is the man who lays a banana skin on the sidewalk in any kind of way.

THE Italian Government, it is announced, must face a deficit of 100,000,000 lires this year. If the policy of reciprocity between the United States and Italy were in force a very large proportion of this deficit could be made good by the exchange of Tom Ochiltree, Eli Perkins, and "Gath" for surplus macaroni.

JOE EMMET'S $5,000 dog is reported sick and under the care of a physician. Joe must have been trying a new play on the unfortunate animal.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Charlatan.

"Your husband, lady," said the fortune-teller to the young married woman, "will be a politician and a great man. He will go to Congress, and——"

"You are an impostor and a cheat!" exclaimed the youthful Texas matron, jerking her hand away from the old gypsy. "My husband will never go to Congress. He had his right foot cut off by a buzz-saw the next day after we were married! Get out!"

Moved by a Humane Impulse.

Landlady—"Mr. McGinnis, may I ask what you are trying to find in that cream pitcher?"

Boarder—"I am trying, Mrs. Irons, to rescue an unfortunate fly from a watery grave."

A More Urgent Need Elsewhere.

Anxious Caller—"Come as soon as you can, doctor. You are needed at my house at once. Case of broken thigh."

North Side Surgeon (near Turner-Hall)—"You will have to get somebody else. I can't be spared from this locality. The Democratic County Convention is about to meet."

He Found Out.

Newsboy—"'Ere's y'r extry! All about the West Side murder!"

Excited Man (from West Side)—"Where! Where! What part of the West Side! What was it?"

Newsboy—"Man murdered a boy that was sellin' papers. He wanted to find out what the news was 'thout buyin' a copy." (Passing on.) "'Ere's y'r extry! All 'bout the West Side murder!"

PERSONALS.

The Princess of Wales has a long, narrow foot, and it requires a No. 6 boot to fit it.

Senator Ingalls denies the story that he was paid $600, or any sum whatever, for his Pittsburg speech.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has received subscriptions for 45,000 copies of her husband's life, to appear shortly.

Lady Adelaide, wife of the Hon. Frederick Cadogan, who died recently, was one of the eight young ladies who bore the train of Victoria at her coronation.

Mr. Sherman Hoar, who has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts District, is not the son of Senator Hoar, as claimed by the Democratic papers generally. He is a nephew of the Senator.

Mother Bennett lives near Greenville, Mass., and her age, by the best of witnesses, the family Bible, is 115 years. She did not unite with any church until in her 112th year, and was then immersed according to the Baptist rites by a young minister scarcely 22 years of age.

Dr. Schweininger, the famous anti-fat physician of Bismarck, has gone on an extended tour of Europe with the object of increasing his weight. He has grown as thin as a rail, and his nervous system is thoroughly prostrated.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, who was a few years ago regarded as one of the greatest men in France, is now a broken old man, socially, financially, and physically. De Lesseps will be 85 years old Nov. 19 should he survive till then.

Chauncey M. Depew is to be a candidate for United States Senator this winter, according to a reported interview with Gen. James W. Husted, and if any man in the State ought to know Mr. Depew's intentions it is the General.

Russell Sage says that Jay Gould is the heaviest owner of securities in the world, his income from dividends alone being $3,000,000 a year and his other income five or six times as great. If this is true Mr. Gould makes $12,000,000 a year, and his wealth must be far more than it has usually been estimated.

Mme. Patti's voice has undergone a distinct impairment as to its flexibility, and has lost something of its once dazzling purity and freshness, but she is engaged this season for St. Petersburg and Moscow at a higher salary than has heretofore been publicly stated, $5,250 for each performance. Her respective notes increase in inverse ratio.

Henry Francis Moore, a blacksmith, still living at Medford, Mass., is said to be the original of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" who stood under the spreading chestnut tree and the muscles of whose brawny arms were strong as iron bands. The poet was often in Medford previous to writing the poem and was fond of chatting with Moore. The blacksmith is now 61 years of age and is himself of the opinion that Longfellow had him in mind when he wrote his poem.

W. B. Watson, a well-known Idaho miner, reports that in the Province of Shang Tung a party of wealthy Chinese officials have made one of the richest gold finds ever made, exceeding anything ever discovered in this country. It is a gold ore proposition, with a vein of the almost incredible proportion of 125 feet in width. It is to be worked on a scale of proportionate magnitude to the find, and orders for $250,000 worth of machinery have been placed.

Judge Silent, Chairman of the Fremont Relief Committee of California, says that, despite the passage of the pension bill in aid of Mrs. Fremont, the committee intends to raise at least $25,000. In the event of the death of Mrs. Fremont, now in poor health at the age of 68 years, Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont would be left in a practically destitute condition. Mr. Silent says it is intended to have the remains of Gen. Fremont removed to San Francisco. They are now in the receiving vault of Trinity Church, New York City. It is likely that they will be interred at Lone Mountain, where a suitable monument to the memory of the "Pathfinder" will be erected.

CURRENT NOTES.

You are bound to hate the man who knows you are a liar.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A great barcarole—That that the dog plays when baying the moon at night.—*Boston Herald.*

Poet—"I sent you some verses this morning." Editor—"All right. I'll see that you get them back right away."—*New York World.*

"Time is money, my boy. Remember that." "I think there must be some mistake about that, father. It's so hard to pass in some localities."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Clergyman—"Your sins will find you out." Reprobate—"I wish they would. The trouble just now is that they find me in when they call on me."—*New York Herald.*

The time passed very pleasantly in the parlor, and it was not till the clock and the neighboring bells struck one that the lateness of the hour struck two.—*Boston Beacon.*

There are few men who can live without an income, and perhaps fewer still that can live within one.—*Binghamton Leader.*

"Your account has been standing a long time, Mr. Dukey." "Then give it a seat, my dear Shears." "Very glad to, sir; shall we make it a re-ceipt?"—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

"So you want to leave me, Gretchen? I am very sorry; but, of course, if you think you can do better——" "That's not so at all, marm; I am going to be married."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Boggs—"That was a very restful sermon this morning." Trotter—"Restful? Why, I was nearly tired to death. It was fully an hour long." Boggs—"That's just it. I slept through it all."—*New York Herald.*

After the Sunday-school picnic: First Deacon—"There are nearly a hundred sandwiches left over. What shall we do with them?" Second Deacon—"Store 'em away in the vestry. They'll do for next year."—*Boston Courier.*

Smithers (has just proposed)—"Why do you smile? Is my proposition so utterly ridiculous that——" Lizette—"Not at all, Mr. Smithers. I am only looking pleased. I bet Mr. Hicks a box of candy I'd have the refusal of you within a week."—*New York Sun.*

Mate (on ocean steamer, rushing into the cabin)—"Captain, a vessel has been sighted off to the southeast displaying signals of distress. Shall we change our course to help them?" Captain—"Why, man, are you crazy? Certainly not. Have you forgotten that we stand a chance of beating the record on this trip?"—*Boston Herald.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At Hooley's next Monday Miss Rosina Vokes will begin a two weeks' engagement. For the first week the following repertory has been fixed on: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, "Percy Pendragon," "My Milliner's Bill," and "A Corsican Legacy;" Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday matinée, "The Old Musician," "The Circus Rider," and "A Double Lesson." The seat sale opens Thursday morning.

Impending Peril of the Laborer.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* In Ireland a blight has fallen upon one of the principal articles of the people's food, and Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for that country, proposes to relieve the distress of the poor peasantry by means of a vast immigration scheme. The plan is to supply them with passage money to the United States. This will bring other multitudes to compete with our domestic labor, to underbid our workmen, to glut the labor market, and to make that idle mass of men whose wants will defy all organization and render every laborer in distress a non-union man and a competitor at the best wages he can get. To prevent the enormous influx from the Continent which Minister Phelps says is to be expected, and this inroad from Ireland, Congress does nothing. It is so busy shutting out the competing products of foreign cheap labor that it cannot see that the worse competition of foreign cheap labor itself is flowing into our ports in vast volumes, and that if it is not restrained it will deluge the places of industry and sweep away the present comfortable condition of the mass of American labor.

Facts About the Silk Industry.

The silk industry of America has grown into considerable proportions. Begun as an experiment twenty-five years ago, it now occupies 700 establishments, gives employment to 50,000 persons, and yields a yearly product of the value of $60,000,000. It is fostered by a 50 per cent duty on consumers, and most of the operatives vote the free trade Democratic ticket. Our silk-making is confined almost exclusively to staple goods. The high grade fabrics will probably continue to be made abroad on account of the special aptitude of the Lyons, France, cheap skilled hand labor; but for the production of staples the American manufacturer has the best machinery in the world. The growth of the industry in recent years is shown by the following figures: In 1882 domestic silks were produced to the value of $35,102,020, as against $57,957,051 in imported silks. In 1889 domestics were $58,863,780, as against $34,000,000 foreign silks imported.

Millionaires in the Senate.

A list of the millionaries in the Senate recently compiled presents the following figures:

Barbour (Va.), Democrat	$ 1,000,000
Brown (Ga.), Democrat	3,500,000
Cameron (Pa.), Republican	3,000,000
Farwell (Ill.), Republican	2,000,000
Hale (Me.), Republican	2,000,000
Hearst (Cal.), Democrat	10,000,000
Jones (Nev.), Republican	2,000,000
McMillan (Mich.), Republican	10,000,000
Payne (O.), Democrat	5,000,000
Sawyer (Wis.), Republican	3,000,000
Sherman (O.), Republican	2,000,000
Squire (Wash.), Republican	5,000,000
Stanford (Cal.), Republican	20,000,000
Stewart (Nev.), Republican	1,000,000
Stockbridge (Mich.), Republican	1,000,000
Brice (N. J.), Democrat	4,500,000

Trying to Get Back.

ERIN'S FAIR PROSPECTS.

MICHAEL DAVITT THINKS BRIGHT DAYS ARE NOT FAR AWAY.

The Irish Leader Declares That Mr. Gladstone Will Surely Triumph in the Next General Elections, and That Home Rule Is Close at Hand—Boulanger Will Retaliate on His Former Political Allies—Progress of the Tipperary Trials—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.—I had a chat today with Michael Davitt regarding the Birmingham revelations of the dynamite plots.

"What do you think, sir, will be the outcome of the present agitation?"

"I have no doubt it will result in the liberation of Daly and Dalton and four others who have been sent to prison by unjustifiable means. Many hard things have been said about Charles Matthews, but I believe him a just man at heart, and when he is put in possession of the hideous facts in the case he cannot fail to order the immediate liberation of the prisoners. Even were he not so disposed, the force of public opinion in England would compel such action, for the great mass of Englishmen love fair play in politics as in other things and will not stand quietly by and tolerate rank injustice to be done."

"But are you certain of the facts?"

"Yes; beyond reasonable doubt. In Daly's case I will not presume to say what his previous connection with dynamite plots may have been, but I am prepared to show that the dynamite found on his person, and which led to his imprisonment, was planted on him by men in the employ of Dublin Castle. As to Dalton I shall prove in the next issue of the *Labor World* that the dynamite discovered in his possession had been given him by that traitor Jim McDermott."

"Yes; but why did he take it?"

"Why does a starving man take the bread held out to him? He took it because he was young and foolish and carried away by hatred of English rule in Ireland; but that is not the question. Repressing crime is one thing, but deliberately tempting and provoking men to commit crime in order to be able to punish them is quite another. Mark my words, these men will be set at liberty."

"Is there any prospect of a recurrence of dynamite outrages?"

"None so far as I can see, and God forbid that there should be. Take a vote among Irishmen in Ireland or America and you will find that 999 in 1,000 will condemn such a policy as only calculated to injure our cause and alienate our friends. All that talk about Parnell's having made a temporary agreement with dynamiters to abstain from hostilities is a pure fabrication, invented, I believe, by Dick Pigott. No, we can succeed without dynamite. Gladstone will be returned to office by an overwhelming majority at the next general election, and with him will come home rule for Ireland."

"How about Parnell's position?"

"It is stronger than ever. Two months ago he assured me himself on his honor, and Parnell has never told a falsehood, that he will come out of the O'Shea affair without the faintest blemish. Yes, bright days are coming for Ireland, nor are they far distant."

Sig. Crispi's long interview in the *Figaro* is attracting much attention in London, and, indeed, all over Europe. The *Times* lays special emphasis on the following paragraph, suggesting that the whole interview was given merely for the purpose of slipping it in.

"These armaments," says the Italian Premier, "will end by ruining Europe for the advantage of America. That is the problem of the future unless some statesman will propose a disarmament. France dominates Europe, which fears rash action on her part. In the meanwhile be well assured I shall do all I can to improve the relations between France and Italy. Formerly I was only friend of France; now I admire her. She is stronger than ever. Prince Bismarck has not helped the monarchists in France, because he thought the Republic could do nothing and he has deceived himself. The Republic can do more than monarchy. Everybody without exception fears you."

BOULANGER WILL GET EVEN.

He Threatens Some Startling Exposures Affecting the Aristocrats.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Gen. Boulanger is going to avenge himself in a characteristic manner upon the people in high places who used him and now discard him. A man who has seen the manuscript of the sybarite warrior's history of his political career, which he entitles "Les Vraies Coulisses de Boulangism," says that it is going to be a volume of considerable bulk, and that the most piquant part of it will be the letters of eminent and notable people of the old aristocratic society and politics to Boulanger, written while they were cajoling him and bargaining with him for the overthrow of the French Republic.

He evidently intends to get even with the Comte de Paris and his clique, who have talked so freely about him, by instituting a vigorous policy of reprisal, and it is not at all certain that this vain and heartless puppet of ables and equally unscrupulous men will not come out of the fight with, if no comparative credit where there is no credit at all, at least the advantage over his quondam allies and friends, having nothing whatever to lose, while he adds, if possible, to the serious wounds which their reputation and honor have already suffered. The whole affair is now but idle gossip for an idle hour, no political importance attaching any more to either Boulanger's personality or to the Orleanist pretensions. As for the Boulangists they were never taken seriously, anyway.

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

Healy Applies for a Writ to Prohibit Further Hearing of the Cases.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—Interest in the conspiracy cases is divided today between the High Court of Justice here in Dublin and the Magistrate's Court at Tipperary. In accordance with the announcement made at Tipperary yesterday by Mr. Timothy Healy, on behalf of the defendants, an application was this morning made before Judge Holmes of the high court for a writ to prohibit the Tipperary magistrates from proceeding with the hearing on the ground of bias against the accused. The arguments on the motion for this writ are likely to be of great length, as a large number of counsel has been engaged. The opening speech in favor of the writ was made by Timothy Healy, who made an elaborate argument.

Judge Holmes postponed his decision on Mr. Healy's application.

At Tipperary the reading of extracts from various speeches of the defendants was continued by the prosecution to prove that tenants had been incited by them not to pay rent.

BRITISH DOCKMEN'S CONGRESS.

A Proposal to Work on a Co-operative Basis Under Discussion.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Dockmen's Congress opened today. Sixty delegates were present. Thomas Mann, who presided, said that the Dockmen's Union had obtained for 50 per cent of the members an advance of seven shillings per week and for the remainder an advance of three shillings and sixpence per week.

The congress, he said, had to consider a further extension of the movement in the shape of a scheme to take over all the dock work in London on a coöperative basis.

A question that is exciting the delegates is whether or not to unload vessels arriving from Australia which were loaded there by non-union men. The knowledge that the Shipping Federation is determined, in the event of the men refusing to unload such vessels, to challenge a trial of strength in a general strike inclines the leaders of the dockmen to consent to the unloading of all Australian arrivals.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Count Kleist Tries to Commit Suicide by Hanging Himself.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Count Kleist, who is held in prison for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of the hotel in which Mlle. Martens, who was crowned Queen of Beauty at the Spa Vienna Exhibition, resides, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with his suspenders from a beam in his cell. He was discovered, however, and was cut down before life was extinct. Until quite recently he was engaged to the beautiful daughter of Mayor Thompson of Detroit, Mich. The motive of the attempt at suicide is assigned to mortification over his expulsion from the army, which took place last week, and to sorrow at the suicide of his friend Count Schleinitz, the moral responsibility for which, according to letters which the young nobleman wrote before taking his life, rests with Count Kleist.

German Socialists Celebrate.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—There is great rejoicing in Germany over the expiration of the anti-Socialist laws. Thirty exiles arrived here this afternoon and were enthusiastically welcomed. Meetings were held in seven different halls, all of which were crammed with people. Many streets were brilliantly illuminated this evening. Several processions were dispersed by the police, but nobody was hurt. Nineteen Socialist exiles have returned to Hamburg, where their arrival was duly celebrated.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Pawnbrokers' Protection Society has been informed through an anonymous letter from New York that a man acting for a gang of swindlers has sailed for London with a quantity of fraudulent jewelry with the object of swindling English brokers.

Anti-Foreign Agitation in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30.—At a public meeting held here a number of Japanese speakers denounced the Government for according to foreigners the right of trial by Judges other than native Judges. The sentiments of the speakers were applauded by their hearers, and threats were made to kill the ex-Consul of Great Britain for the part he has taken in advocating the granting of privileges to foreigners. The popular excitement over the matter runs high.

Against the Roumanian Jews.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Russian Minister of the Interior is preparing a law authorizing the deportation to Siberia, without trial or formality of any kind, of all foreigners who have been expelled from their own countries and whose Governments refuse to recognize them. This law, the correspondent says, is directed against the mass of Roumanian Jews who come to Russia.

Portugal's New Ministry.

LISBON, Sept. 30.—Senhor Ferrao has consented to undertake the task of forming a new Ministry. He will himself take the foreign portfolio, and Senhor Riberio will probably be Minister of the Interior.

Senhor Ferrao will make it a distinctive feature of the new Cabinet that none of its members shall be committed to any declared policy with reference to the treaty with England.

Preparing to Receive the Kaiser.

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—The preparations for the coming of the Emperor of Germany are all completed. The city wears a holiday aspect, and everything possible has been done to give the Kaiser a worthy reception.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The Emperor started for Vienna today.

Help for the Melbourne Strikers.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 30.—Chief Justice George Higinbotham has given £50 to the strikers' fund and has promised to give £10 weekly in addition until the employers consent to hold a conference with the men.

The Pope as Arbitrator.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The newspapers here report that the Pope has consented to act as arbitrator in the Newfoundland fisheries matter if both England and France request him to do so.

Brazil's Constituent Assembly.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 30.—The Constituent Assembly after discussing the Constitution will elect a President of the Republic, vote the budget, and then adjourn.

Brevities by Cable.

Alphonso Karr, the French author, is seriously ill.

Emperor William has started on his journey to Vienna.

Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick has left for Italy to visit the Pope.

It is expected that the King of Belgium will visit Emperor William Oct. 16 or 17.

The Hippodrome in Bordeaux was destroyed by fire today. The loss is 625,000 francs.

Du Petit & Metroit's dyeing establishment at Amiens was burned this evening. Loss, 800,000 francs.

Mr. John Morley has arrived at Hawarden, where he will remain two days, for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Gladstone.

The Melbourne unions refuse to meet the employers on the oasis of the acceptance by the unions of the employers' manifesto.

The royal physicians declare that there is no cause for serious anxiety regarding the condition of the King of Holland, and that he will soon be able to resume his duties.

In the elections for the Landsthing in Denmark two Socialists have been returned. This is the first time the Socialist party has been represented in the Upper Chamber.

The Scotch iron-masters have definitely refused to accede to the terms demanded by their men. The abandonment of all hope of a settlement of the trouble has stiffened the pig-iron market at Glasgow.

The Minister of Commerce of Hungary proposes to extend the zone system to the railway freight service, owing to the success of the system in the passenger service. The maximum rate will be one-third less than the present rates.

ONLY A COFFEE-PICKING TRUCE.

Peace Between Guatemala and Salvador May Not Last Long.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Via Galveston, Tex.—In Central America affairs are now quiet and will in all probability remain so until the coffee crop is picked. The present peace between Guatemala and Salvador is, throughout Central America, commonly called a "picking-truce."

The son-in-law of the late Gen. Barrundia has arrived here. He has placed himself under the protection of Señor Bou, the Salvadorian envoy in this city.

Sept. 23 a party of fifty Yaqui Indians, well armed, attacked a wagon train near Cumurica and captured it after killing one of the teamsters. Twenty-five men of the Eleventh regular cavalry went in pursuit of the Indians, whom they succeeded in overtaking yesterday. A fight ensued, in which a Corporal and one other of the pursuers were killed and two of their number were wounded. The wagon-train booty was recovered from the Indians, who fled towards the United States boundary. They did not cross it, however, but took refuge in some mountains in the State of Sonora. Their loss is unknown.

MILITARY-DAY AT PAWTUCKET.

Rhode Island's Cotton Centennial Celebration Draws Great Crowds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—This was military-day in the Slater Cotton Centennial celebration at Pawtucket. The Rhode Island Brigade of militia, all the independent military organizations, the Grand Army veterans of the State, the Sons of Veterans, and several visiting posts, together with the famous Connecticut Foot Guards of Connecticut, wearing the gay but effective uniform of the famous British Grenadiers, made up a long and splendid line.

In the procession were Gov. Davis of Rhode Island, Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut, and the five living ex-Governors of this State. The procession required forty minutes of constant marching to pass the reviewing-stand. The day was perfect as to weather and the crowds large and enthusiastic. The decorations were profuse and beautiful, cotton cloth and raw cotton being effectively combined with bunting. This evening there was a campfire at which 1,500 veterans of the Grand Army listened to speeches by Grand Senior Vice-Commander Tobin and others.

New Ocean Freight Line to Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 30.—Capt. A. Hamilton Gunn of London, England, a representative of the Inman Steamship company, is now in Canada obtaining information upon which he will base a report to his company on the subject of whether the freight business likely to be offered at the Canadian ports in future will be sufficient to justify the company in placing some of its large steamships on the Canadian route or tendering them for the carriage of ocean mails between Canada and England.

Reciprocity Must Triumph.

London (Ont.) *Advertiser:* The great fact now established is that reciprocity is a living, vital issue, and that, despite the side issues raised, it has enough of honest promoters in both countries to secure its final triumph. We believe the happy day is not far off.

WORKERS IN THE METALS.

VISIT OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

Five Hundred Distinguished Citizens from Europe to Investigate These Industries in America—Preparations to Entertain Them in Chicago—A Fund of $20,000 to Be Expended in Hospitality—Sketches of Some of the Prominent Visitors.

The visit of the English and German iron and steel manufacturers is the most important event that has ever occurred in the history of our country to introduce to foreign capital, brains, and industrial enterprise a systematic view of our resources and progress. No such combination of wealth and nobility has ever at one time been in America. The 500 distinguished citizens of England and Germany who will be the guests of Chicago Oct. 13 and 14 represent an aggregate of many hundred millions of capital. Elaborate preparations are being made to properly entertain them. Maj. Pickands, the treasurer of the local committee, estimates that a fund of $20,000 is necessary and is being raised. The program arranged embraces an exhibition of the beautiful boulevard and park system, the steel and iron industries of the Chicago district, a view of the cables, the city's new water tunnel, business buildings, grain elevators, Auditorium Building, and Board of Trade.

On their arrival here Monday morning, Oct. 13, the foreign and accompanying guests will be conducted by the local committees to hotels. At 10:30 o'clock they will be welcomed by Mayor Cregier at the headquarters in the Palmer House. The first day will be spent in sight-seeing and, in witnessing an exhibition by the police patrol and the fire department at Lake Front Park. A reception will close the day's entertainment at the Auditorium Hotel. Tuesday they will be guests of the Illinois Steel company at their south works, the Fowler Car Wheel works, McCormick Reaper works, Fraser & Chalmers, and the Deering Reaper works. They will also visit the works and town of Pullman. Tuesday the women of the party will be entertained by the women of Chicago. The committees appointed for the entertainment of the party here are:

General Reception Committee, O. W. Potter, Chairman; Transportation Committee, W. R. Stirling, Chairman; Committee on Headquarters, Octave Chanute, Chairman; Committee on Badges and Printing, Hosea Webster, Chairman; Committee on the Press, G. W. Cope, Chairman; Committee on the Evening Reception, O. W. Potter, Chairman; Committee on the Luncheon at Washington Park Club, Robert W. Hunt, Chairman; Committee on the Exhibition of Police Patrol and Fire Department, Morris Sellers, Chairman; Committee on the Luncheon at Pullman, George E. Brown, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to Chicago Tire and Spring Works, C. H. Ferry, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to Cable Systems, C. B. Holmes, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to the City's New Water Tunnel, A. Onderdonk, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to the Board of Trade, W. T. Baker, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to Business Buildings and Grain Elevators, D. H. Burnham, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to the Auditorium Building, to see the operation of the hydraulic and other stage machinery, D. Adler, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to McCormick Reaper Works, C. H. McCormick, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to Fraser & Chalmers' Works, W. J. Chalmers, Chairman; Committee on the Visit to Deering Reaper Works, James E. Deering, Chairman.

G. W. Cope is preparing a 100-page pamphlet entitled "The Iron and Steel Interests of Chicago," exhibiting a comprehensive view of those industries here, for distribution to the visitors as souvenirs. The Illinois Steel company, with its four separate plants, the Calumet Iron and Steel company, the Chicago Forge and Bolt Works, the National Forge and Iron company, the Lakeside Nail company, the Chicago Wire and Spring company, the Fowler Rolling-Mill company, and the Fowler Steel Car Wheel company receive a liberal share of treatment as leading local works.

Friday the visitors will leave for Philadelphia. Tuesday, Oct. 7, they will examine the Cornwall ore hills at Lebanon, the greatest deposits of iron in the East. Thence they go to Harrisburg to see the works of the Pennsylvania Steel company, and to Altoona to visit the car and repair shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. At Johnstown they will be the guests of the Cambria Iron company. They arrive at Pittsburg on Oct. 8, and, after visiting the great establishments there, will leave on the night of Oct. 12 for Chicago. At this point they will separate into two parties. One will make an extended excursion to the Menominee, Gogebic, and Marquette iron ranges and the Lake Superior copper district, returning to New York via the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Sudbury (Canada) nickel and copper mines, and Niagara; while the other party will go South to Birmingham, Shelby, and Anniston, Ala., returning to New York via Chattanooga, Tenn., Middlesborough, Roanoke, Cripple Creek iron mines, and Pocahontas coal mines, Luray, Va., and Washington. The two divisions of excursionists will reunite at New York about Oct. 28, and after a big banquet will sail for home Nov. 6.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS.

Prominent Men Connected with the Iron and Steel Institute.

The following are sketches of some of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain and Germany who will visit Chicago, Oct. 13 and 14.

SIR JOHN G. N. ALLEYNE.

Sir John Alleyne, the third baronet, was born in 1820 and received his education at Harrow. After being Warden of Dulwich College he entered the engineering offices of George Fletcher and Pontifex & Wood of London. He married the daughter of Sir Henry Fitzherbert and went to the Barbadoes to take charge of his estate. From 1857 to 1880 he was general manager of the Butterly Iron Works, among the prominent products being the "Butterly beams" for ironclad ship. After considerable difficulty he invented a method whereby these beams, girders, and such like were welded at one operation instead of the more expensive one in which the Bertram furnace was used. In 1856-'57 he experimented with Sir Henry Bessemer's invention and then made steel by the William Siemen open-hearth system and put down the first furnace of the company's present steel plant. Among his engineering achievements is a bridge at Cardbrecht and St. Pancreas Station for the Midland Railroad company. He was one of the first promoters of the Iron and Steel Institute and has been Vice-President for a number of years.

Sir James Kitson was born in Leeds in 1835, where his father owned the Airdale Foundry. At the age of 20 he commenced operations as an iron manufacturer with his brother at Monk Bridge and made the works a success. He has been interested in matters concerning the social condition of the people, and especially in the promotion of a movement for the erection of model dwellings for the working classes of Leeds. Upwards of £20,000 was expended in this scheme, and it was successful. Sir James was for some years a member of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce and was elected President in 1880. He is also a prominent member of several other associations.

J. Stephen Jeans.

J. Stephen Jeans was born in 1846 in Morayshire, N. B., was brought up in the printing business, and became editor of the Glasgow *Evening Star*. Later he was editor of the Darlington *Times*. In 1877 he was appointed Secretary to the Iron and Steel Institute, then having but 700 members. In 1872 Mr. Jeans published a work entitled "Western Worthies"; in 1874, the "Pioneers of the Cleveland Iron Trade"; in 1875, the "Jubilee Memorial of the Railway System"; and he has also written "Notes on Modern Industries." His large work is "Steel; Its History, Manufacture, Properties, and Uses," the first edition of which was exhausted in three months. Since 1885 he has written a number of works and papers on railroad and economical subjects.

J. STEPHEN JEANS.

He Was Once a Sailor.

Frederick Siemens was born at Menzendorf, near Lubeck, in 1826. During his boyhood he attended the gymnasium, and at the age of 16 joined a merchant ship as an ordinary sailor. After several years of this life he continued his technical education at the telegraph works of his brother, Dr. Werner Siemens. Later on he was sent to England to introduce the electrical telegraph apparatus. His connection with the agent of the Uchatius steel system suggested to him the idea of a regenerative furnace by which he melted Uchatius steel direct with coke at one-fourth the cost of the old system of melting. In Germany he constructed the first regenerative gas furnace. For the following years he devoted himself to these furnaces in steel and glass works in England and Germany and making other improvements over old methods. At the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873 he was awarded the diploma of honor for glass manufacture. Mr. Siemens has also established works for the manufacture of gas-lighting apparatus in Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, and London, and was awarded the Birmingham medal in 1884, "as the originator of the regenerative system alike as to gas-firing and to gas-burners for illumination." He has secured patents for several systems of heating, improvements in furnaces, the firing of pottery and bricks, and is now engaged in the development of a process for the development of steel and iron direct from the ore. Mr. Siemens has established seven factories, employing 3,500 people, and has engineering offices at Dresden and London.

Jeremiah Head of Middlesboro and London is one of the original members of the Iron and Steel Institute. He was born in 1835 at Ipswich, Suffolk, in 1856 he was taken on the civil engineering staff and acted as clerk of works throughout the rebuilding of the Wearmouth bridges at Sunderland. He was then appointed by Mr. Stephenson to assist the late John Fowler. The first steam-plow made at the Newcastle works under Mr. Head's supervision succeeded in carrying off the Royal Agricultural Society's prize of £500. In 1863 he went to Middlesborough and with two others established the firm of Fox, Head & Co. and built the iron works associated with their name. Until two or three years since he acted as managing partner of these works. He has for a long time been a regular contributor to technical and other journals. He originated the Cleveland Institution of Engineers, occupying the position of Secretary for four and of President for three years.

JEREMIAH HEAD.

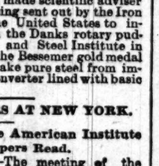
Percy C. Gilchrist, one of the founders of the basic or Thomas-Gilchrist process, is the eldest son of the late Alexander Gilchrist. He was born in December, 1851, educated at Felsted Grammar-School, Essex, and at the Royal School of Mines, London. He took his degree at the School of Mines in mining metallurgy in 1871, having gained during the course there the Duke of Cornwallis Scholarship and the Murchison medal and prize of books. He was joint author with the late S. G. Thomas of a paper read in 1879 at the spring meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute entitled the "Elimination of Phosphorus in the Bessemer Converter." From that time forward Mr. Gilchrist has continued to devote his attention to the extension of the basic or Thomas-Gilchrist process.

Alexander Pourcel.

After graduating from the Ecole des Mines at St. Etienne, France, Alexandre Pourcel entered the service of the Terrenoire company in 1866 in charge of the mine laboratory. He coöperated with M. Valton in establishing the direct Bessemer process at the works in March, 1867, and in building its open hearth plant in October, 1868. He assisted in manufacturing chilled cast-iron projectiles. Having become in 1874 the technical manager of the Terrenoire company M. Pourcel made a practical success of solid steel castings. The Paris Exhibition of 1878 gave the Terrenoire company the opportunity to bring to the attention of the metallurgical world its alloys of chrome, tungstein, and silicon produced in the blast furnaces and the application of solid steel castings to artillery. At the suggestion of the directors of the Terrenoire company the International Jury awarded M. Pourcel a grand gold medal. In 1879 he began his first experiments in dephosphorizing in the basic open hearth, and in April, 1880, the Terrenoire company rolled its first basic open hearth plates and angles. After eighteen years' connection with the Terrenoire company M. Pourcel left the concern to build steel works at Bilbao, Spain, jointly with E. Windsor Richards. In 1887 he built at Clarence, near Middlesborough, a basic open hearth plant to treat Cleveland iron on a chrome-lined hearth.

ALEXANDER POURCEL.

Alexander Blackie William Kennedy was born March 17, 1847, at Stepney, where his father, the Rev. John Kennedy, D. D., was a Congregational minister. He was an apprentice to the firm of J. and W. Dudgeon, engineers and shipbuilders, Millwall. He migrated to Jarrow as a leading draftsman at Palmer's Engine Works. In 1871 Mr. Kennedy became chief draftsman at the works of T. M. Tennant & Co., Leith, and the year following commenced business for himself in Edinburg, in partnership with H. O. Bennett as consulting engineer. Three years later Mr. Kennedy entered upon what may perhaps be properly termed his life work, when he was appointed Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the University College of London. Prof. Kennedy has originated and developed the "Engineering Laboratory." Since the establishment of the laboratory Prof. Kennedy has been much occupied with all kinds of experimental work. He conducted at University College a number of valuable experiments on riveted joints. In 1876 he translated and edited Prof. Reuleaux's "Theoretische Kinematik," which he published in a volume entitled "Kinematics of Machinery." Prof. Kennedy's experiences of practical engineering, both mechanical and constructive, have been of a varied character. Since coming to London all sorts of mechanical and constructive work has passed through his hands. Included among the latter was the design of the iron and concrete inner structure of the present Alhambra Theater.

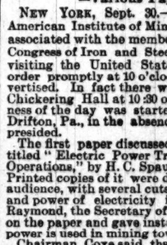


ALEX. B. W. KENNEDY.

In 1888 he designed an arched steel promenade pier at Trouville, which is now almost completed.

In 1889 the pressure of his professional work became so great that he was compelled to resign the position at University College, and the council of the college conferred on him the honorary title of Emeritus Professor of Engineering.

George James Snelus, Vice-President of the Iron and Steel Institute, was born June 25, 1837 at Camden Tower, London. He obtained a good education as a chemist. In the May examination of 1854 he obtained the first of the Royal Albert scholarships in competition with the whole of the United Kingdom, securing the gold medal for physical geography, bronze medal for chemistry, etc., and a free education for three years at the Royal School of Mines. His career was eminently successful, as he obtained the first scholarship in the first year, second scholarship in the second year, and the first place and the Le Beche medal for mining the third year, passing out as an associate of the school in mining and metallurgy. He was appointed chief chemist to the Dowlais works, which appointment he filled for four and one-half years. He was then made scientific adviser to the commission then being sent out by the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States to investigate and report on the Danks rotary puddling process. The Iron and Steel Institute in 1883 awarded Mr. Snelus the Bessemer gold medal for being "the first to make pure steel from impure iron in a Bessemer converter lined with basic materials."



G. J. SNELUS.

MINING ENGINEERS AT NEW YORK.

Slim Attendance at the American Institute —Various Papers Read.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which is associated with the members of the International Congress of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, now visiting the United States, was not called to order promptly at 10 o'clock this morning as advertised. In fact there were very few people in Chickering Hall at 10:20 o'clock, when the business of the day was started. Eckley P. Coxe of Drifton, Pa., in the absence of ex-Mayor Hewitt, presided.

The first paper discussed this morning was entitled "Electric Power Transmission in Mining Operations," by H. C. Spaulding of Boston, Mass. Printed copies of it were distributed among the audience, with several cuts illustrative of the use and power of electricity in mines. Dr. R. W. Raymond, the Secretary of the meeting, enlarged on the paper and gave instances of how electric power is used in mining towns in the West.

Chairman Coxe said that in coal mining electricity should be introduced with the greatest care, because a coal mine was a dangerous place in which to make experiments, and if an accident occurred in a mine which could be traced to electricity it would be but a short time before legislation would prohibit the use of that power in mines.

Mr. Spaulding, the author of the paper, explained the method of hoisting in mines by electricity. The alternating current, he said, was the most economical for short distances.

J. H. Campbell's paper on "The Physical and Chemical Equations of the Open Hearth Process" was next put before the meeting. Mr. Campbell was not present, however, having been detained at his works at Steelton, Pa., but he extended a warm invitation to the members of the International Congress to visit him at that place.

At the afternoon session Vice-President Eckley P. Coxe stated that Mr. J. Poblig of Cologne, Germany, who was to have read a paper entitled "Wine-Rope Tramways" had only just landed from the Elder, and his paper would be printed and distributed. "Notes on recent Improvements in German Steel Works and Rolling Mills" was the title of a paper read by Mr. R. M. Dallen of Dusseldorf, Germany. That portion of it relating to the introduction of soaking pits in steel works attracted considerable attention. The advantages and disadvantages of these pits were discussed at some length by Mr. Hunt of Chicago, Mr. Holleway, and Mr. Durfee. They said that the several trials of the pits in this country had been failures, and that the system would have to be better understood by the steel men of this country before it would be adopted. Mr. Durfee thought that the labor organizations might have had something to do with the failure of the pits, as, if they had been a success, it would have dispensed with a number of men.

A paper on "Machinery for the Charging of Heating and Melting Furnaces" was read by S. F. Wellman of Thurlow, Pa. Several papers by prominent mining engineers were then read by title and distributed.

The evening session was better attended than any yet held. The first paper read was on the New York Aqueduct, read by the engineer in charge of the work, A. F. Tealey. The reading was illustrated by stereopticon views. The second paper was on the copper resources of the United States, read by James Douglas Jr. of New York. The last paper read, which was also illustrated, was by Eckley R. Coxe of Drifton, Pa., on the new iron breaker at Drifton, with remarks on the preparation of anthracite coal. At the close of Mr. Coxe's address several papers were read by title and distributed.

Biliousness, headache, and sour stomach are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

The Right Thing —IN— The Right Place.

At this time of the year it is a Fall Overcoat, and the place is corner of State and Madison-sts., where everything new and desirable in this line of goods can be seen.

We have Overcoats for $8.00 and $10.00, if you want that kind; they are good for the price, but we should rather sell you one at $15.00 or $20.00; not so much money in the latter for us, but more wear and satisfaction for you.

As examples of what we mean, let us call your attention to:

Lot 3,787, which is an Olive Brown Auburn Melton, cut single breasted, English box style, with fly front, lapped seams, stitched edges, new style notched collar, and is made and trimmed in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

The Price is $15.00,

And for quality the price is beyond competition.

Lot 1,725 is a Wide Wale, Gold and Blue Mixed Worsted, cut single breasted, with shaped back, bound with flat silk binding, lined with extra quality of serge, and has heavy satin sleeve linings.

The Price of This Overcoat Is

$20.00.

You will have to search a long time before you will find their equals at the prices quoted.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO., STATE & MADISON

FRANK REED ——— Manager

YOU

May want a Piano this Fall or Winter, and in case you have had no experience with the various makes you will find yourself in a quandary as to which one to buy. On inquiring among your friends you learn they all have different preferences, and what one recommends another condemns. Now, as you

WANT

The best, and as each piano makes strong claims to this distinction, you begin to realize it is no easy question to decide. At this juncture we would gently remind you that an examination of our stock might prove of material assistance to you in reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

THE

Fact is, we have a piano which has fairly earned its claims to consideration, and that piano is the Knabe. During an existence of over half a century it has proved in academies, convents, and schools that in such essentials as durability and workmanship it leads the world, while in tone and touch such famous artists as Dr. Von Bulow and Eugen d'Albert pronounce it the

BEST.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods,

21 Washington-st. Chicago

CHAMBER SETS! CHAMBER SETS!! CHAMBER SETS!!

3,000 Sets. 200 Patterns. Must Be Sold At Once

AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

English Ivory Sets, 10 pieces, 3 colors,	only	$1.98,	worth $ 2.50
Imported English Decorated Sets, 10 pieces	"	2.25,	" 3.00
Imported English Decorated Sets, 12 pcs., with Jar,	"	3.75,	" 5.00
Fine Decorated Gold Clouded Sets, 10 pieces	"	4.73,	" 6.00
Fine Decorated Gold Clouded Sets, 12 pcs., with Jar,	"	7.48,	" 10.00
Beautiful Wedgewood Hand Decorated Sets, 12 pieces	"	12.00,	" 20.00
Doulton Sets, 12 pcs., with Jar, Gold Illuminated, in 4 color prints	"	17.48,	" 25.00

Avail Yourself of This Chance.

"THE FAIR"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

NICHOLSON'S

LIQUID BREAD

Continues to gain favor from its remarkable health-restoring qualities.

Those who use it as a tonic rapidly develop a good appetite, sleep soundly, and gain flesh quickly.

It differs in effect from all other malt extracts, being pleasant to taste, acceptable to the stomach, and the oftener you take it the better you relish it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

WILLIAM C. TITCOMB,

57 Michigan-av.

Make no mistake, our store is No. 150 State-st. DE MUTH & CO.

COPIED BY ALL, EQUALED BY NONE.

Hanan's Men's Fine Shoes do not come in competition with the cheap makes of Shoes, but fit better, wear longer, and are more comfortable than shoes made to order, and cost about half the price.

DE MUTH & CO.,

150 STATE-ST.,

Largest Retail Shoe House in Chicago.

TELEPHONE 5171.

Separate department for ladies on second floor.

Only Shoe Store in Chicago selling HANAN'S Men's Fine Shoes.

Fine Wear for Gentlemen—

We can save you 15 to 20 per cent on stylish garments to order. Our special offering for fall—a fine Black or Blue Kersey Overcoat, workmanship correct, $35, is selling rapidly. Good Black Cheviot Suit, $35. Our Black Clay Diagonal, Flat Braided, Semi-Dress Suit, only $40, is a great bargain. Large stock and correct styles. Your interests are safe with us.

We manufacture—that's why we give you the best and save you money.

You'll be sadly disappointed if you buy before going through our stock. It's the freshest and most complete we ever had.

Autumn-weight Overcoats of tailored-to-order finish and extremely low ready-made prices, $10 to $30.

Handsome Black Cheviot Suits, double-breasted sacks and three-button cutaways, at only $20.

Scotch Cheviot Suits at $15.

Nobby effects in Trousers—$4.50, $5, $6, $7, $7.50, and $8, equal in fit and style to the fine made-to-measure.

Derbys at $2.50, worth $3.50.

Silks at $4.

All makes of Underwear—Fall Neckwear, very choice.

$3.50 Calfskin Shoes for men, worth a dollar more.

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TAILORS,

109 Adams-st., opp. Post-Office.

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Cure acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. It is a stimulant and tonic, and while curing one disease does not produce another. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information & sworn testimonials in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian. The OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 and 195 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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DRINK FERRO MANGANESE "REGENT"

Waters of Excelsior Springs,

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NATURE'S TONIC. DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.

POWERS & HARPER, Agents, 276 KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

THE CORSETS, from LEOTY'S (the first most stylish and have been adopted by all Parisian ladies. However for the country may be, all orders are most conscientiously executed by LEOTY, 2 Place de la Madeleine, Paris. Send him a well-fitting body or measure taken when dressed and you will receive quite a perfection—an artistical and coquet marvel of Corset of brocade, satin, silk gauze, ticken, or of fine and elegant batist.

Wanamaker & Brown

145 State street.

Tailoring to Order—fine woolens, first-class work.

ESCAPED FROM WAUPUN.

JEAN PAUL SOQUET, A NOTORIOUS MURDERER, GETS AWAY.

While Working on the Prison Farm He Quietly Walks Away Owing to the Carelessness of the Guard—No Trace of Him to Be Found—Six Tragedies Attributed to His Hand—Efforts Made to Conceal the Fact of His Escape.

WAUPUN, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Jean Paul Soquet, the Green Bay wife-murderer sent to the penitentiary for life, has escaped from the State prison and is probably beyond the reach of the authorities. The escape was made Saturday afternoon, the fact having been carefully suppressed until today in hopes that the prisoner would be recaptured and publicity avoided. Soquet was a wealthy Brown County farmer, and he was charged with killing his wife. He was tried two years ago, convicted, and sent up for life. A new trial was secured by an appeal to the Supreme Court. He took a change of venue and the case was heard at Oshkosh. He was again convicted and received a sentence of life imprisonment. This was eight months ago.

Since his confinement in the State prison Soquet has been treated in a surprisingly careless manner considering the desperate character of the man and the many crimes he had committed. For three months past he has been employed on the prison farm. Saturday he was digging potatoes under a guard. He asked permission to go outside the fence surrounding the farm and it was granted. After considerable time had elapsed and the prisoner had not returned the guard decided to look for him. Since that time all the guards have taken a hand at hunting for the missing man, but in vain.

Soquet without doubt is more than a wife-murderer and is the Bender of Wisconsin. No less than six murders are charged to him by the people of Brown County, including his three wives, one of whose bodies he cremated in an oven of his house after killing her. A report has reached here that Soquet was seen at Brandon, this county, Sunday. It is expected that he will go to Green Bay and visit vengeance on some of his old neighbors who testified against him, as he had repeatedly sworn to kill certain of them if he escaped. Besides his three wives he is said to have killed his 4-year-old son and the first husband of his third wife.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE STATE FAIR.

Peoria Filled with Visitors and the Grounds Visited by 50,000 People.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the Illinois State Fair. The exhibits are all in and all displays are complete. Car-load after car-load of stock came in all day yesterday and the entries were closed last night. With the early morning trains the crowds commenced pouring into the city, excursion trains being run from all surrounding towns, and at 12 o'clock the city was full of strangers. Suburban trains were run every ten minutes to the grounds from the city and these trains together with the electric and horse cars were taxed to their utmost capacity. The day was designated "Children's Day," and all the school children in the city seemingly were on the grounds. Careful estimates showed that there had been 50,000 people on the grounds. There were several racing events and exhibitions by the Maze-tellis. Detectives made an important capture early in the afternoon in the persons of Ed Welsh, alias "Scotch Kid," and Billy Lloyd, otherwise known as the "Brush." They were caught immediately after picking a lady's pocket. Awards were made today on horses and cattle, and some fine animals were exhibited.

Tomorrow afternoon will occur the election of the board of officers. The prospects are that Lafayette Funk of McLean County will be elected to fill the place of the President now holding office. Mr. Haskell. Judge Washburn of Southern Illinois is another candidate, but it is not thought he can be elected. The latter will be an important personage for the next term owing to his relation to the World's Fair in 1893.

J. K. Dickinson of Lawrence County, will probably be elected in place of Dr. Skearington, who declines. Simon Hillis, Superintendent of the hog department, has also resigned and up to this time no one is spoken of for the place with the exception of ex-President Dysart from the same district. Tomorrow will be Peoria Day and all the schools and business houses in the city will be closed and it is expected that fully 100,000 people will be on the grounds. There will be several track events and a bicycle race for amateurs. The Florida exhibit of tropical plants and the fish exhibit attracted much attention.

DISAPPEARED MYSTERIOUSLY.

Was Supposed to Have Been Drowned—Returned Home After Many Years.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Charles Bowen of this city disappeared mysteriously a few years ago while recreating at Long Lake. His row-boat and clothes were found in a distant part of the lake and it was supposed that he was drowned. The efforts of his family to collect insurance money was resisted for better proof of death, and many people believed that the disappearance was only a ruse. Today Bowen returned home and the people are greatly stirred up over the affair. At the time of his disappearance the search for the body was kept up for ten days.

State Board of Equalization.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The State Board of Equalization has about concluded its labors. The report of the Land Committee on town lots will be given the full board tomorrow. The report of the Personal Property Committee has already been returned. The Cook County figures as given last week in THE TRIBUNE remain unchanged and will stand as reported unless, indeed, in the final equalization they are run up a notch or two more, which is not likely. The board will hear Mr. R. C. Gibbons of the Taxpayers' League of Chicago tomorrow and any others who may accompany him and desire to be heard. The Railroad Corporation Committee will report during the week and the board will probably adjourn Friday of next week, concluding one of the stormiest sessions ever experienced.

Accommodated with a Test Case.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The sale of liquor in original packages was commenced in this city again today. The parties represent a bottling house in Peoria, Ill., and say that they want to make a test case. They say they are acting under advice of a prominent attorney at Cedar Rapids, who holds that the present Iowa prohibitory law is void and will have to be reenacted. The County Attorney has also considered the seizure of the liquors, and stated that if the Peoria firm wanted a test case it could be accommodated at once.

Arrested by an Angry Father.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—This morning Edward James of Knightstown was held by the Mayor in the sum of $2,000 on the charge of subornation of perjury. The offense consisted of inducing Richard Turpin to swear falsely in an affidavit, in which a marriage license was issued to James and Miss Pearl Cary, a schoolgirl, and daughter of Capt. C. S. Cary of Martinsville, at whose instance James was arrested. Both belong to wealthy families and are under age, which was the objection to the courtship.

Meeting of Orthodox Friends.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The sixty-ninth annual session of the Indiana yearly meeting of Orthodox Friends began today with the preliminary meeting confined to ministers and elders. Invocations were offered by Elwood Scott, Frances E. Thomas, and Esther Frame, and remarks were made by Mary Moor and Eli G. Parker. The opening minutes were read by the clerk, Timothy Nicholson, who was assisted by Rhoda W. H. Hare, after which credentials were presented.

Consolidating Eau Claire Companies.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the plants of the Dells Water Power company, the Brush Electric Light company, and the Eau Claire Gas company by a syndicate of Maine capitalists who propose to consolidate all the above companies and the electric street railway under one management. The deal represents about $400,000. The purchasers will extend the street railway and develop all the plants.

Reunion of Old Soldiers.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the old veterans of Pratt and the adjoining counties was held here today and was a success. The G. A. R. posts of Cerro Gordo, Bement, and other places attended in a body, as did a large number of Sons of Veterans. The address of welcome was delivered by Col. John E. Andrews and was responded to by Maj. G. W. Thompson of Bement. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Barnum, W. G. Cochran, and Col. George B. Stodden. The reunion closed with a grand campfire, in which Miss L. Pearl Pinckard sang the war songs aided by a quintette.

Shot His Wife's Betrayer.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Harry Marshall was shot by a Mr. Peltier at Washburn, Wis., this morning. About 5 o'clock this morning Peltier went home and found Marshall in the same room with his wife. Peltier drew a revolver and fired to kill, but the bullet glanced over the temple and missed killing him. Marshall fired back at the angry husband, but missed his mark. Marshall is in custody. Peltier's wife is a rather young woman and very pretty.

Daring Burglary in Waterloo, Ia.

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—While the family of A. J. McCreary was at breakfast a thief entered the house and robbed the room occupied by Mr. A. J. Zeiger of about $300 worth of diamonds and jewelry and a gold watch and chain. The thief made good his escape.

Central Wisconsin Medical Association.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Central Wisconsin Medical Society held a meeting here today. Papers were read by Drs. S. M. Francis of Gillingham, L. S. Brown of Madison, C. A. Rood of Reedsburg, J. H. Bertrand, Deforest; John Binnie, Poynette; F. D. Hulbert, D. C. Beebe, Sparta; Julius Noer, Stoughton; H. S. Favill, Madison; A. S. Mazon, Milton Junction; C. Gorsh, Baraboo; George Keenan, Madison; F. W. Moffitt, Waterloo; J. A. Jackson, Madison; and C. S. Sheldon, Madison.

Wisconsin Congregational Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The fifteenth session of the Wisconsin Congregational Convention commenced here today. The report of the Secretary shows that there have been 1,665 accessions to membership during the year. President Merrill of Beloit College read a paper on "Our Churches in the Work of Education." A discussion on the public school problem was participated in by the Rev. Eli Corwin of Chicago and the Rev. George H. Ide of Milwaukee.

Chicago Horse-Thieves Arrested.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—This morning two strangers arrived in this city driving a fine horse. They attempted to sell the animal at a figure far below its value. At a livery stable they cut close the animal's mane and bobbed its tail to change its appearance. They had stolen the animal from a citizen of West Indianapolis, and acknowledged the theft when placed in jail. The men gave their names as John and William Stanton of Chicago.

Robbed of His Valuable Find.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—An old German about town, well known as "Old Man Schneider," found a barrel containing over $700 in gold, silver, and paper money while cleaning out the alley back of a saloon today. The barrel had evidently been there for years. Schneider took his treasure inside the saloon and the barkeeper took it to look at and kept it. Schneider has brought suit to recover the money.

Buying Up Wisconsin Swamps.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Charles Simons, claiming to be an agent for an English syndicate, is endeavoring to purchase the swamp lands recently drained by Wind Lake Canal in the western part of Racine County. He has succeeded in getting an option on nearly 1,000 acres at $5.50 per acre. All the land thus far secured is of the poorest quality, lying in the Tamarack swamps.

Evidence of a Mysterious Crime.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30.—The evidence of what is probably a terrible crime was discovered in a mutilated body lying in the woods a half-mile south of Cliff Cave, on the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad. Every vestige of flesh had disappeared. There was a small hole in the skull just above the right eye. Under the right arm there was a crutch and in the left hand was a cane.

Indiana Methodist Conference.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The Northwest Indiana Conference convened here today and is represented by 200 Methodist ministers. The day was spent in examination of conference classes. Tonight Dr. C. A. Booke of Monticello delivered the conference sermon, followed by an address by W. A. Spencer.

Love Leads Up to a Murder.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—In a cutting affair tonight between John Kingston and Thomas Evans at Hennessy, Oklahoma, the former was killed. They were highly respected young men, engaged in business there, and had been calling on Miss Jennie Eberly. Some trouble with which her name was connected brought about the fatal row.

Colorado Train-Robbers Convicted.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 30.—The trial of the three train-robbers who attempted to hold up the Santa Fé passenger-train near here a couple of months ago was concluded today, the jury returning a verdict against two and acquitting the other, Ed Carroll, who turned State's evidence. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow.

Northwest Notes.

The Horsethief Detective Associations of Oconee, Pana, and Rosemond held a union picnic in Oconee yesterday.

The total revenue collections in the Peoria (Ill.) district for September were $1,951,384.50 and the total tax paid by gallons $2,133,850.

Hall, the sharper who caught Abe Ritchison of Modale, Ia., on a patent right swindle, was arrested in Council Bluffs, where he is now jailed.

La grippe has reappeared in Hancock County, Illinois. Mrs. William Arnold of Hamilton died from its effects yesterday. Many are said to be ill.

Mrs. Charles Hass, a widow living in Fort Wayne, Ind., was nearly killed by burglars who searched her house and then beat her in a brutal manner.

Two hundred veterans of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Regiment held their annual reunion at Danville, Ill., yesterday. Col. Toggart of Tuscola was reelected President.

The Illinois State Board of Equalization will hear a delegation from the Chicago Taxpayers' Association this morning. The board will conclude its work next week.

William Grey was yesterday convicted at Ashland, Wis., of stealing $3,000 from the United States Express company while acting as messenger, and was sentenced to four years.

Theodore Roosevelt of New York is spending a few weeks in ranch near Medora, N. D., with a few of his friends as guests. They are having a glorious time hunting in the Bad Lands.

William Leese, a repulsive looking, coal-black negro, was married yesterday at Marshall, Ill., to Mattie Gaulton, a rather pretty white girl. He is 36 and she is 22. Both are from Terre Haute, Ind.

Erastus Noles, John Mullen, and Ed Hoffman have been taken to Joliet from Paris, Ill., to serve two years each in the penitentiary, the former for forgery, and Mullen and Hoffman for burglary.

A. C. Thompson, President of the Ford County Bank, died at Paxton, Ill., yesterday from the effects of injuries received Wednesday last by being thrown from a wagon. He was about 72 years old and had large business interests.

Sheriff Ryan of Dakota County, Nebraska, has secured for Gov. Thayer a requisition on the Governor of Illinois for James Johnson and Burt McClellick, alias McCoy, now under arrest in Chicago and wanted in Dakota County for passing forged checks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Vandolah, who a few days ago returned from their bridal tour in Europe, were yesterday given a reception at Lexington, Ill. Mrs. Vandolah is the daughter of the late William M. Smith of Lexington, former Speaker of the Illinois House, and the reception occurred in the Smith mansion.

Lake Freights.

Lake freights were quiet yesterday, but scarcely as firm as the day before. Rates were 2½ cents for wheat, 2 cents for corn, and 1¾ cents for oats to Buffalo. The offerings of tonnage were sufficient to supply the demand.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—There was a fair demand for coal tonnage yesterday, but offerings were liberal and rates steady. Ore freights were quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Coal freights are still unchanged. Canal grain freights continued unsettled. The forwarding company kept up its rates of 3½ cents on wheat and 3¾ cents on corn, but four or five loads went at ¾ of a cent cheaper through the independent houses. The canal agitators have cleared out and things probably will get settled soon. Canal clearances of grain for September were only 3,777,400 bushels, just half as large as those of the same month last year, when freights were 5 and 4¼ cents to New York.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

Chicago—To Buffalo—Susquehanna, C. S. Parnell, Boston, corn; Chariot, same, corn and flaxseed; Avon, flaxseed. Total capacity—Corn, 250,000 bushels; flaxseed, 90,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—For barley—John Plankinton, 90,000 bushels, to Buffalo, at 2 cents; Republic, 110,000 bushels, at 1¾ cents.

Toledo—For wheat—American, to Oswego, 4¼ cents. For coal—J. S. Sheldon, Toledo to Gladstone; Philip Minch, Sandusky to Duluth, 40 cents.

Buffalo—For coal—Palmer, Livingstone, Northern King, Superior, part loads, 30 cents; J. F. Eddy, Weed, City of Rome, Castalia, Chicago, 60 cents; John Shaw, Milwaukee, 50 cents; Tom Adams, Duluth, 30 cents; Scott, Marine City, 40 cents.

Cleveland—For coal—Conoy, Erie to Escanaba, 40 cents; H. B. Tuttle, Ashtabula to Lake Linden, on contract; Nelson Bloom, Erie to Escanaba, 40 cents; Nevada, Erie to Chicago, 60 cents; George T. Hope, Sandusky to Duluth, 40 cents; Plymouth, Cleveland to Escanaba, 40 cents; Wilham Young, Cleveland to St. Clair, 30 cents; Kent, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 50 cents; Tom Adams, Buffalo to Superior, 30 cents; J. F. Eddy, Buffalo to Chicago, 60 cents; John Shaw, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 50 cents; Thomas F. Sheldon, Toledo to Gladstone, 40 cents; Castalia, Buffalo to Chicago, 60 cents. For ore—Sheldon, Escanaba to Cleveland to Ohio ports, 85 cents; J. E. Gilmore, Escanaba to Pine Lake, 50 cents, free. The schooner J. E. Gilmore takes pig iron from Pine Lake to Cleveland at $1, and the Eliza Gerlach stone from Kelly's Island to Cleveland at $1.50 per cord.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Wente, Markham, Joys, Manistee; May Davis, Sallord, Encampment; J. T. Johnson, Cheboygan; Magill, Marinette. With sundries—Tioga, Portage, Clarion, Avon, Buffalo; Williams, South Haven; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; City of Ludington, Muskegon; Petoskey, Harbor Springs. With coal—Hecla, Ogdensburg; Denver, Britannic, William H. Wolf, B. Mills, M. W. Page, Buffalo.

Cleared light—Egan, Davidson, Escanaba; Otis, Ried, Covell, Neff, A. Soper, A. Laura, Pauly, Muskegon; Carter, Ludington; Saugatuck, Chestater; Pewaukee, Menominee; Wente, Manistee; Fayette, Ontonagon; Schoolcraft, Baraga; W. Jones, Sutton's Bay; A. Mazza, Manitique; J. Magill, Marinette; G. Nestor, M. B. Bourke, Duluth; Mixer, Ontonagon; Scove, C. Marshall, Arctic, Menominee; H. Earl, Granger, Ludington; L. Dall, Muskegon; M. Mueller, Pine Lake; E. C. Winslow, Cecil Bay; Myrtle, Thompson's Pier. With sundries—Petoskey, Ludington; Philadelphia, Erie; City of Ludington, Manistee. With grain—Harlem, Sachem, Clarion, Quito, Lackawanna, Buffalo; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; Seaman, Harbor Springs; Ida Keith, Oswego; E. B. Hayes, Buffalo.

More Delay in the Telephone Suit.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court today before Judge Colt Lawyer Whitman and District-Attorney Allen appeared in behalf of a motion to extend the time allowed the Government to take testimony in the case of The United States vs. The Bell Telephone Company. The defendant's counsel filed a formal protest, but made no argument, and the court extended the time to Jan. 1, 1891.

THEY WON IN THE TENTH.

CHICAGO CAPTURES A GAME FROM THE BROOKLYN PLAYERS.

John Montgomery Ward Meets Defeat at the Hands of the Pirates—The Score Was 8 to 4—Anson's Colts Hit Clarkson Rather Hard and Take Another Game from the Bostons—Other Contests—General News of the Diamond.

Players'.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.	National.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.
Boston	80	46	.635	Brooklyn	82	53	.607
Brooklyn	75	54	.581	Chicago	82	53	.607
New York	74	54	.578	Philadelphia	77	57	.575
Chicago	74	62	.544	Cincinnati	75	74	.503
Philadelphia	65	63	.507	Boston	75	55	.576
Pittsburg	56	67	.455	New York	64	66	.492
Cleveland	54	74	.422	Cleveland	62	67	.225
Buffalo	39	90	.265	Pittsburg	52	113	.170

WON IN THE TENTH INNING.

Chicago Takes Its Second Game from Brooklyn After a Hard Fight.

The shades of night were falling fast yesterday afternoon at Brotherhood Park before the game was finished. To the mind of John Montgomery Ward it appeared that the shades had fallen, and he tried to convince Umpire Jones of the fact. The latter could not see it in that light and ordered the teams to play on. Ward's objection had a decided tinge of humor about it. At the end of the ninth inning the score was a tie, and the Brooklyns went to the field for the tenth inning. Ward wanted it understood that the full inning was to be played and after urging the point on Jones reminded him of it by calling to him from his position at short. John knew that in the natural course of events it would grow darker as the day grew older, and as his team was last at bat he thought he would have much the better of it.

In their half of the tenth the Pirates hammered out four runs. Whether it was the sudden gloom of impending defeat that hovered about John or not is not known, but he suddenly awakened to the fact that it was entirely too dark to play ball. He easily convinced himself of the fact, and with a smile as serene as a summer day started to convince Jones. The latter could not see it in the same light and ordered the Brooklyns to play ball. They reluctantly did so and were shut out in their half.

The game was noted for some brilliant work by Ryan, Duffy, Boyle, and Ward. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	AB	R	P	A	E
Duffy, rf	4	2	3	1	1	Ward, ss	5	2	0	4	1
O'Neill, lf	4	0	1	0	0	V'n H'ut'n, rf	5	3	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	4	2	2	1	0	Bauer, 2b	5	0	2	5	0
Darling, ib	5	1	14	1	0	Orr, 1b	4	0	1	0	0
Pfeffer 2b	5	0	1	1	0	McGeachy, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Farrell, c	4	1	5	2	0	Joyce, 3b	3	2	2	3	1
Shugart, ss	3	0	2	2	0	Andrews, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Boyle, 3b	3	0	2	5	0	Cook, c	4	0	6	1	0
King, p	3	0	0	6	0	Hemming, p	4	1	0	10	0
Totals	34	6	30	18	3	Totals	37	10	30	21	2

Chicago	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Earned runs—Chicago 2. Two-base hits—Joyce, Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Farrell, O'Neill (2). Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Duffy (2), O'Neill, Farrell (2), Shugart, Joyce. Bases on balls—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—Cleveland. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Time of game—2 hours.

Brooklyn's Farewell Game.

John Ward's Brooklyns will make their farewell appearance for 1890 against the Chicago White Stockings at Brotherhood Park today. Mark Baldwin will officiate today, with Gus Weyhing or Billy Souders in the Brooklyn box.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 7.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—The Giants downed the Cleveland team in a close contest today. The score:

Cleveland	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	—7
New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	—8

Hits—Cleveland, 10; New York, 16. Error—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; New York, 6. Two-base hits—McAleer, Shannon, Johnston, Faught. Three-base hit—Carney. Sacrifice hits—Radford, Stricker, Richardson, Brown, Slattery. Bases on balls—Cleveland, 4; New York, 4. Stolen bases—Shannon, Keefe (2). Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 10. Struck out—Browning, Richardson. Double play—Stricker-Larkin. Wild pitch—Keefe. Batteries—McGill and Sutcliffe; Keefe and Vaughn. Time—1:55. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan.

Boston, 7; Buffalo, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Bisons and Bostons played the shortest game of the season today and the home team easily got the worst of it. The score:

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	—7

Hits—Buffalo, 4; Boston, 7. Errors—Buffalo, 1; Boston, 1. Batteries—Stafford and Mack, Daly and Murphy. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Stovey. Nash. Three-base hits—Beecher, Brouthers. Home run—Rowe. Stovey. Nash. Double plays—Clark-Rowe-Irwin, Brouthers-Irwin. Nash-Quinn-Brouthers. Earned runs—Buffalo, 1. Boston, 1. Umpires—Snyder and Pearce. Time—1:15.

Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—The game was close and exciting, but Pittsburg won by timely hitting. The score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Corcoran. Three-base hits—Pickett, Maul. Home run—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Double plays—Shindle-Farrar; Maul-Beckley; Maul-Robinson-Beckley. Bases on balls—Pittsburg, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—Smith. Struck out—By Maul, 1; by Sanders, 2. Time—1:45. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Batteries—Maul and Fields; Sanders and Milligan.

ANSON'S COLTS ADVANCING.

Boston Suffers Its Third Consecutive Defeat at the West Side Park.

In all the history of base-ball there has never been a letdown similar to that of John Clarkson this season. Last year unquestionably the most effective pitcher in the country he has this year degenerated into a veritable in-and-outer. The way the colts treated him yesterday must have made him wonder why his sun had so early set. Uncle Adrian seemed to have no regard for "Auld Lang Syne." He went at his erstwhile phenomenon and fattened his batting average at the latter's expense. Cooney, Wilmot, and Burns also took a lively hand in the batting. Anson again put Luby in the box, and he continued his winning work. The high-priced team from the Hub was able to get but five hits off him. All of them were singles.

The visitors gave the home team quite an argument up to the seventh inning. Then the score stood two to one in favor of the Bean-Eaters.

In the seventh the Colts went in and hammered out five runs, winning the game. The Bostons made a plucky rally in the eighth, but could never get alongside again, in the face of the heavy hitting the Bostons went to pieces and scored five errors. Tom Burns hogged the errors in the home team, having the only two charged to it. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	P	A	E	Boston.	AB	R	P	A	E
Cooney, s. s.	6	2	1	2	0	Lowe, c. f.	4	2	1	0	0
Earle, r. f.	6	0	1	0	0	Tucker, 1b.	4	1	10	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	4	2	4	0	0	Sullivan, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b.	3	3	6	0	0	Brodie, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0
Burns, 3b.	5	2	2	3	2	Long, ss.	4	0	1	7	2
Foster, c. f.	5	1	5	0	0	Bennett, c.	4	0	6	2	0
Glenalvin, 3b.	5	1	1	0	0	McCarr, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0
Luby, p.	4	1	0	2	0	Smith, 2b.	4	1	4	4	2
Nagle, c.	5	0	3	0	0	Clarkson, p.	2	0	0	7	0
Totals	41	13	27	8	2	Totals	32	5	25	21	5

NOTE—Wilmot declared out twice for being hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Cooney (2), Burns. Sacrifice hits—Earl, Sullivan. Double plays—Cooney and Anson. Bases on balls—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Luby-Glenalvin. Struck out—Chicago, 7; Boston, 2. Umpire—Powers. Time—1:35.

Will Play at Milwaukee Today.

This is an off day in the league schedule and there will be no game at the West Side Park in consequence. Anson and his team will leave for Milwaukee this morning and play there this afternoon. New York comes tomorrow to wind up the season.

Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Smith proved a puzzle to the visitors, and the Alleghenys won with ease. The score:

Allegheny	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Base hits—Allegheny, 12; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Allegheny, 7; Philadelphia, 0. Earned runs—Allegheny, 3. Two-base hits—Miller, Berger. Sacrifice hits—Allegheny, 2. Stolen bases—Allegheny, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Double play—Smith-Decker. Bases on balls—Allegheny, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitcher—Daley. Struck out—By Smith, 1; by Vickery, 4. Wild pitches—Smith, 2. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Streif. Batteries—Smith and Berger, Vickery and Schriver.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 2.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30.—Burkett was a little erratic in his pitching in the opening innings of today's game, which enabled the Cincinnatis to win. The score:

Cincinnati	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Reilly, Denny, Murphy, Three-base hit—Whistler. Hits—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. Error—New York, 1. Stolen bases—Latham (2), Smith. On balls—Latham (3), Marr. Hit by pitcher—Marr. Struck out—McPhee, Knight (2), Keenan, Whistler, Bassett, Hornung (2), Denny. Time—1:30. Umpire—Lynch. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Burkett and Murphy.

Brooklyn, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—Brooklyn won another game from the Cleveland National team today in a ten-inning contest. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Hits—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 3, Brooklyn, 1. Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Smalley, O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Virtue, Smalley, Zimmer, O'Brien, Burns, Clark. Bases on balls—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Stolen bases—Davis, O'Brien, Pinkney. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—McKean, Pinkney. Double plays—Davis to Virtue; Davis to McKean; Smalley, McKean to Virtue; Davis to Smalley; Collins, Foutz to Smith. Batteries—Vian and Zimmer; Caruthers and Clark. Time—1:40. Umpire—McQuaid.

KANSAS CITY TAKES THE PENNANT.

End of a Close Contest in the Western Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—The closest contest in the history of the Western Association ended today in Kansas City taking the pennant, Minneapolis taking second place, and Milwaukee third. The three teams were never more than two or three games apart during the last eight weeks of the season, and Kansas City won by the narrow margin of two victories by beating Minneapolis three straight games Sept. 20, 21, and 22, the three contests being witnessed by 23,000 people. The season has been only a fairly profitable one. Minneapolis made $27,000, Kansas City $13,000, and Milwaukee $6,000. One team, Des Moines, dropped out of the association two months before the season's close, after having lost $6,000. Lincoln took the place and lost $2,000. Denver lost $3,000, Omaha $4,000, Sioux City $7,000, and St. Paul $8,000.

Minneapolis won the last game of the season with Sioux City today. The score:

Minneapolis	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Sioux City	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 1; Sioux City, 1. Two-base hit—Day. Home runs—Carroll, Black. Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 3; Sioux City, 2. Bases on balls—Off Duke, 6; off Bell, 1. Struck out—By Duke, 12; by Bell, 6. Passed ball—Crossley. Wild pitches—Duke, 4. First base on balls—Minneapolis, 2; Sioux City, 2. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 9; Sioux City, 4. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hoover.

RACING AT GRAVESEND.

Good Time Recorded in the Various Events —The Results.

GRAVESEND, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Brooklyn Jockey Club brought its fall meeting to a close here today before a crowd that numbered nearly 10,000 persons. It has been one of the most successful meetings in the history of the club. Today the weather was absolutely perfect and the track was in good shape.

First race, a sweepstakes of $20 each for all ages, with $1,000 added; six furlongs—Starters: Loantaka, 115 pounds, 2 to 5; Reclare, 113, 8 to 1; Bradford, 107, 15 to 1; Lady Reel, 107, 25 to 1; Best Boy, 100, 100 to 1; Meridan, 107, 4 to 1. Loantaka won, Reclare beat Bradford a neck for the place. Time, 1:15.

Second race, a handicap sweepstakes, $20 each, with $1,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth—Starters: Reporter, 114 pounds, 8 to 5; Cousin Jeems, 108, 6 to 1; Ben Harrison, 108, 7 to 1; Drizzle, 105, 5 to 1; Elkton, 102, 60 to 1; Kasson, 105, 6 to 1; St. James, 92, 12 to 1; B. B. Million, 93, 20 to 1; Rizpah, 90, 20 to 1. Reporter won by two lengths from Kasson, who beat St. James four lengths for the place. Time, 1:48¾.

Third race, the Holly Handicap for 2-year-olds, $100 each, with $1,500 added, six furlongs—Starters: Russell, 118 pounds, 5 to 5; Eclipse, 118, 1 to 2; Esperanza, 108, 6 to 1; Castalia, 105, 8 to 1; Rinfax, 100, 6 to 1; Golden Reel, 105, 3 to 1; Raymond G., 105, 5 to 2; Reporter, 107, 4 to 1; Ballyhoo, 99, 5 to 1; Schuyler, 99, 25 to 1; Syracuse, 97, 15 to 1; Folsom, 95, 10 to 1. My Fellow won, Golden Reel second, Ballyhoo third. Time, 1:09¾.

Sixth race, a selling sweepstakes, $30 each, for 3-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth—Starters: Wilbur, 112 pounds, 8 to 5; Longshot, 112, 15 to 1; Glenmound, 102

RID OF THE TARIFF BILL.

THE MEASURE FINALLY DISPOSED OF BY THE SENATE.

The Conference Report Adopted by a Vote of 33 to 27, Plumb, Paddock, and Pettigrew the Only Republicans Voting in the Negative—Review of the Bill by Mr. Carlisle—Proceedings in the House —General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—In the Senate today the House bill to promote the administration of justice in the army was reported and passed with a verbal amendment.

The conference report on the Tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Carlisle addressed the Senate. He would not, he said, attempt to discuss the economic theory of the bill. It was now about to pass entirely from the hands of the Senate and beyond its control, and a discussion of the question could not be undertaken without neglecting the last opportunity to state (as accurately as possible) what the main provisions of the measure were and what would be its probable effect on taxation.

In the statement made by the Finance Committee when the bill was reported the reduction of revenue had been given as $71,000,000 under the House bill and $60,000,000 under the Senate bill. Of the $60,000,000 reduction (from articles placed on the free list) nearly $56,000,000 came from sugar and molasses, leaving only between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 as the reduction occasioned by the removal of other articles from the dutiable list. He asserted that the bill, as it now stood (excepting sugar and molasses), removed from the free list and placed on the dutiable list more than it took from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. He also asserted that the bill would reduce the revenues and increase the taxation; that while it would not increase the revenues it would increase the taxation of the people many times the amount by increasing the prices of the articles of similar domestic production. If it were true that the revenue that would be derived under the conference bill (on the basis of the importations of 1889) would be over $225,000,000, then the average rate of duty on dutiable articles would be 57 7-10 per cent, without taking into account the effect of the ninth section of the Administrative bill, which would add from 4 to 5 per cent. Unless all his calculations were at fault the average rate of duty under this conference bill and the Administrative bill on dutiable articles would be 60 per cent instead of 45½ per cent under existing law.

Increased Taxation.

Mr. Carlisle went on to give figures as to the increased taxation under the conference bill, stating it to be, in the iron and steel schedule, $10,000,000; in the woolen schedule, $14,000,000; in the cotton schedule, $2,000,000; in the flax and linen schedule, $5,000,000; on tin-plate, $8,738,000; and on tin in pigs or bars, $1,357,000.

In order to compensate for that enormous increase of taxation a tax of two cents a pound (amounting to $5,800,000) was to be taken off tobacco. The removal of that tax would relieve no man and be beneficial to nobody except the manufacturers and retailers of tobacco.

This was the first time, he said, in the history of the country that it was proposed to pay out of the public treasury a bounty to a domestic producer. But no part of the bounty, he asserted, would be paid to the grower of the beet or sorghum or cane; every dollar of it would go to the sugar manufacturer. The advantage of the bounty would be confined to those who make sugar from the cane grown in Louisiana, the sorghum grown in Kansas, and the beet grown in the Northwest. There was, therefore, no possible ground on which the constitutionality of that provision could be maintained except the ground that Congress had the right to impose taxes to raise revenue for the purpose of promoting the general welfare and that the proposed bounty was such a proposition. It required no constitutional prohibition to invalidate such a law, because it was a violation of the terms of every social compact in a free country. The courts had invariably held that no State Legislature could authorize a county or municipality to impose taxes for the purpose of encouraging manufactures or any other industrial pursuits. If the States could not do it (with unlimited powers of taxation) how, Mr. Carlisle asked, could the General Government do it? On this point Mr. Carlisle quoted at length from writers on jurisprudence and from decisions of courts in several States to the effect that taxation for private purposes was not taxation, but plunder.

The Sugar Section.

Having disposed of the legal points involved he said that the bill, having put sugar on the free list, and provided for a bounty to home-producers, permitted the President to impose the duty on sugar unless the Governments of sugar-producing countries in this hemisphere should do something that would be satisfactory to his Excellency." It was a proposition to confide to the judgment or caprice of the President alone the determination, not merely of certain facts defined in the law, but of the results and effects of those facts and circumstances. The amendment offered by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) had been substantially correct; but the amendment reported from the Finance Committee and embodied in the bill was not reciprocity, but was retaliation pure and simple. The proposition was one to retaliate on the people of the United States by imposing a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, 3 cents a pound on coffee, and from 35 to 59 per cent on sugar, unless China, Japan, Brazil or Spain should do certain things, over which the consumers in the United States had no control. He did not think that the reciprocity section would be of any substantial benefit to either the manufacturer or the farmer.

Mr. Allison criticised several of Mr. Carlisle's statements and denied their accuracy. The Senator from Kentucky, he said, had represented the conference bill as only diminishing the revenue some $2,000,000. He (Mr. Allison) differed from him absolutely as to the effect of the bill, and gave it as his belief that it would reduce revenues to the amount of between forty and forty-five million dollars.

Tin Plate.

On the question of tin-plate he expressed the belief that within five years from this time the United States would produce substantially all the tin-plate consumed here and that the consumers would have it at a less price than they had paid for the last five years.

After discussing at some length the question of tin-plate and of cotton ties he came to that of sugar and said that he was not quite satisfied nor much gratified at the position of Senators from the sugar-growing States. He had conversed with the planters of Louisiana who had come to Washington on that subject, and there was not one of them who did not say that the proposed bounty would stimulate immensely the product of sugar in Louisiana and would be (if it could be maintained) a great boon to them. But now the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Gibson) charged the conference with discriminating against that great industry. So far from discriminating against it, they had discriminated in its favor. He would sound a note of warning as to the sugar-cane interest. If it were true that all the Louisiana sugar planters spurned the bounty and denounced it and declared it unconstitutional, they might find a Congress that would take them at their word. He, for one, was in favor of taking care of that industry in the same way as of the sugar-beet industry; but how long, he asked, could the sugar bounty be popular when its beneficiaries said that it was unconstitutional and that they spurned it? He hoped that the bill would, in fair test; and, if it proved beneficial, as he believed it would, it would settle the question of the tariff for many years to come.

Mr. Gray was the next speaker. During a suspension of his remarks Mr. Morgan withdrew a motion to reconsider the Little Deficiency bill passed this morning (for compensation of members and delegates), and the bill now goes to the President.

Conference reports were presented and agreed to on the Signal Service bill, and on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant licenses to use a portion of a pier on Lake Michigan.

The House bill to enable the Postmaster General to test at small towns and villages the practicability of the free delivery system was passed.

A concurrent resolution from the House directing the Clerk of the House to have the Tariff bill enrolled with the paragraphs consecutively numbered was laid before the Senate; and Mr. Aldrich moved to amend it by directing the Clerk to engross two paragraphs (362 and 363) in a certain corrected manner, as agreed to in conference.

The resolution went over for the present and Mr. Gray concluded his remarks.

Mr. Aldrich then took the floor to close the discussion. He explained the conference report and denied the accuracy of many of Mr. Carlisle's estimates.

The Vote.

At the close of Mr. Aldrich's remarks the Senate proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the conference report. The first break in the party ranks was made when Mr. Paddock's name was called. He said that he was paired with Mr. Eustis, but as Mr. Eustis would have voted no he would vote no. The next break came immediately after, when Mr. Pettigrew's name was called. He said that he was paired with Mr. Call, but as Mr. Call would have voted no he would vote no. The third and last break was when Mr. Plumb (after all Senators had voted) stood up and, his name having been called, voted no.

The final result was announced as yeas, 33; nays, 27; as follows, the names of Republicans appearing in roman, Democrats in italics:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Blair, Cameron, Casey, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Nevada), McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Moody, Pierce, Platt, Power, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Stockbridge, Wilson (Iowa), Wolcott—33.

Nays—Messrs. *Barbour, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Daniel, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Jones, Morgan,* Paddock, *Pasco,* Pettigrew, *Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson* (Md.)—27.

Recapitulation—Yeas—Republicans, 33; Democrats, 0. Nays—Republicans, 3; Democrats, 24.

The following pairs were announced: Teller and Berry, Dolph and Brown, Farwell and Payne, Quay and Faulkner, Morrill and Vance, Davis and Gibson, Hiscock and Jones (Ark.), Higgins and McPherson, Squire and George, Turpie and Washburn, Vest and Stanford. In addition to the above pairs Mr. Call and Mr. Eustis were paired with Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Paddock, who voted in the negative.

So the conference report was agreed to, and the Tariff bill needs only the signatures of the presiding officers of both Houses and of the President of the United States.

The concurrent resolution, with the amendment offered to it to correct the enrollment of the Tariff bill, was agreed to.

The Senate then had a brief executive session, and after the doors were reopened the House bill to set apart a certain tract of land in California as a forest reservation was reported and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The Joint Resolution to Test Free Delivery in Small Towns Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—In the House, on motion of Mr. Russell of Connecticut, a joint resolution was passed for printing 54,000 copies of the fifth annual report of the Commissioner of Labor.

On motion of Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania the joint resolution was passed appropriating $10,000 to enable the Postmaster-General to test at small towns and villages the system of free delivery.

On motion of Mr. Morrow of California the bill was passed relinquishing to the City and County of San Francisco the United States title to certain lands near the Presidio Military Reservation.

Mr. Mason (Ill.) submitted the conference report on the bill to permit the Secretary of War to issue a revocable license to the use of a pier as petitioned by vessel-owners of Chicago, Ill. Agreed to.

A bill was passed for the appointment of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

On motion of Mr. McKinley (Ohio) a concurrent resolution was agreed to directing the Clerk of the House to number consecutively the paragraphs of the enrolled tariff bill.

The Speaker laid before the House the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The request of the Senate for a conference on the bill to promote the administration of justice in the United States army was granted.

The Senate bill was passed establishing a customs collection district in the States of North and South Dakota.

Adjourned.

BEFORE THE RAUM COMMITTEE.

Newspaper Correspondents Refuse to Give Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Mr. Seckendorff, the New York, *Tribune* correspondent, appeared before the Raum Investigating committee today. He said that he had consulted with the persons who had given him information respecting Pension Office matters, and as they were unwilling to have their names disclosed he felt compelled to decline to state them.

Maj. S. N. Clark of the *Tribune's* Washington bureau was called as a witness, but declined to give the name of any person who had given him information.

Mr. Lewis, minority member, said he wanted to report to the House what had been learned before this Congress adjourned and the minority report had already been drawn.

The Chairman said that it seemed impossible for the committee to meet again, as this was the last business day of the session. But the committee would stand adjourned subject to call and another meeting would be held this session if possible.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

George S. Batcheller Selected as Minister to Portugal—Other Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 30.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

George S. Batcheller of New York, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Portugal.

United States Consuls—Horace W. Metcalf of Maine, at Bermuda; Oscar Malmrose of Minnesota, at Denia, Spain.

Postmasters—Indiana—William A. McDaniel, Thorntown; James M. Oyershimer, Elwood.

Illinois—William A. Washburn, Morgan Park.

Kentucky—William L. Bingham, Pineville; Albert E. Rankin, Augusta.

Michigan—John Burniss, Nashville.

Wisconsin—Michael Sweet, Plymouth.

Minnesota — August E. Anderson, Kasson; Joseph McMustry, Wildom; Frederick E. Wheeler, Appleton.

Iowa—George E. Comstock, Fayette.

Nebraska—Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Omaha; William C. May, Gotheburg.

South Dakota—William S. Chase, Stargis; Frank H. Hopper, Eureka.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Errors in Numbering Sections of the Tariff Bill Discovered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—It is stated that discrepancies have been discovered between the Tariff bill as it was enrolled and passed by the House and the conference report. Just what these are or how important the substance cannot be learned, and it is a question as to whether it will be necessary for the House to recall the bill for correction or to attempt to cure the defects by supplemental legislation. It appears that the errors were not substantial, and related to the numbering of certain sections. The conference committee in drawing up its report neglected to make allowance for the action of the Senate in striking out the vinegar sections and carried the numbers forward. Trivial as were the errors they are giving much concern to the managers of the bill, and they are yet in doubt as to what course shall be pursued. The conference report cannot be changed, and if it be found necessary to correct the errors it will probably have to be done by joint resolution.

Not Ordered to Behring Sea.

Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has charge of the revenue marine service, says there is no truth in the report emanating from Port Townsend, Wash., that the revenue cutter Wolcott has been ordered to proceed to Behring Sea to seize sealing vessels. He said the Wolcott has not been ordered to Behring Sea or anywhere else, and, so far as he knows, will remain at Port Townsend for some time.

Capital Notes.

The Cabinet met today for the first time in many weeks and considered Congressional matters awaiting Executive action. All the members were present except Secretaries Windom and Rusk.

Representative McKinley tonight received the congratulations of many friends upon the passage of the bill which bears his name. The Major will leave Washington for Ohio Thursday evening.

THE WILLIAM MOZLEY HALL CLAIM.

An Appeal to the Wealthy Citizens of Chicago to Pay a Debt of Honor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Public attention has been directed to the claim of William Mozley Hall for personal expenses incurred in connection with the celebrated River and Harbor Convention held in Chicago in 1847. Mr. Hall's services and labors in the preliminary work, in enlisting public interest, and in securing the coöperation of leading men in this pioneer movement in behalf of the improvement by the National Government of the rivers and harbors in the interior, are matters of history. And along with this Mr. Hall was conspicuously the advocate and champion of Chicago as the place for holding this important convention.

His success in this effort gave Chicago its first real "boom," putting it from that time fairly on the road to the prosperity and proud position it has since attained.

Unhappily, Mr. Hall has shared in none of the results of this wonderful progress. He is a poor man, advanced in years, and needs in his old age the sum which he expended in his enthusiasm for Chicago and for the cause which laid the foundation of Chicago's subsequent growth and advancement. The Mayor of the city in 1847, James Curtiss, with other prominent citizens, seems to have encouraged Mr. Hall and to have assured him that he should be reimbursed for expenses incurred in promoting the work to which he devoted his energies and his zeal.

But this assurance never was realized. His claim remains unpaid to this day. It amounts with simple interest to $2,700.

The City Council has been petitioned in behalf of Mr. Hall, but, as the claim is in no sense a "corporate liability," of course there is no legal authority to justify its payment.

The Finance Committee of the City Council in reporting adversely on the claim in so its payment by the city, for the reason stated, acknowledges the value of the services rendered and the equity and justice of liquidating the obligation to Mr. Hall, recommending that the Mayor name a committee of citizens who should seek to raise the amount by public subscription.

The undersigned committee, named by his Honor Mayor Cregier for that purpose, appeals to the wealthy citizens of Chicago, so that this "debt of honor" may now at least be liquidated. Checks may be sent to the Controller W. J. Onahan or to any member of this committee.

JAMES S. DUNHAM,
JESSE SPALDING,
F. C. VIERLING,
ROBERT FERGUS,
W. J. ONAHAN,
Committee.

RETURNS FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The Population of Many Cities in Michigan and the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The Census Bureau today announced the populations of cities and towns as follows:

Coldwater, Mich., 5,463; increase, 783.
Battle Creek, Mich., 13,000; increase, 6,027.
Jackson City., Mich, 20,779; increase, 4,674.
Adrian, Mich., 9,239; increase, 1,390.
Monroe, Mich., 5,246; increase, 316.
Ann Arbor, Mich., 9,500; increase, 1,448.
Ypsilanti, Mich., 5,128; increase, 1,144.
Detroit, Mich., 205,669; increase, 30,329.
St. Cloud, Minn., 6,532; increase, 4,070.
Total for Territory of Oklahoma, 61,701.
Greer County, Indian Territory, 5,337.
City of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, 1,133.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 4,138.
Guthrie, Oklahoma, 5,311.

Tried to Kill Three Persons.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 30.—John Q. Nichols this morning shot his sister, Mrs. Ida Cunningham of Reading, Mass., fired at his nephew, Fred A. Nichols, and at Walter Lyman, and then fired two shots into his own head. Mrs. Cunningham and her assailant will probably die. Financial matters caused the shooting.

IT HAS TOO MANY HEADS.

CHARLES H. HAM ON THE NEW YORK APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

He Says It Is Not Well Organized—The Appraiser Does Not Control His Assistants —Why the Members of the Board Are Stationed in Gotham—Friction Between Them and the Custom-House Officials—Cases of Undervaluation—The Washington Bureau.

Mr. Charles H. Ham, the Chicago member of the Board of United States General Appraisers, is at the Leland.

In reply to a question by a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Ham said: "I came West to hold reappraisements. I have been in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and shall go back by way of Detroit, where there is a case awaiting me."

"What is a reappraisement?"

"It is a review of the action of the local appraiser by one of the general appraisers. It takes the place of the merchant appraisement as it existed under the old law. The law of June 10, 1890, guards the rights of the importer more carefully in this respect than did the old law, since it provides for a second appeal to a board of three general appraisers. The action of the board is final in reappraisements; but in classification there is still an appeal to the United States Circuit Court."

"Why are all the members of the board stationed at New York?"

"It was deemed wise to have them all assemble there, and there remain some time, for many reasons. It is at New York that the bulk of the importations of the country are made. That port has heretofore been to some extent—too much, perhaps—a rule of action for other ports. The vast volume of business done there renders it the best place to gain experience of the practical working of the new law. New York may be said, too, to be the weakest point in the line of defenses against frauds and abuses in the administration of the tariff. I do not mean, by this observation, to assume that New-Yorkers are more disposed to perpetrate frauds upon the Government than others, or that the administration of customs affairs there is less honest than elsewhere; but merely that the extent of business of the port makes it easier there than elsewhere for abuses and frauds to creep in and debauch the public service. Then it was thought to be well that the members of the board should, by close association, for a time, be brought to oneness of sentiment and action, so that when they shall be separated they will be able to act as a unit."

"Has there been any friction between the board and the New York Custom-House officials?"

"There are differences of opinion as to the powers of the board, but not of a serious nature. The only important difference that occurs to me is in regard to reappraisements. The Collector of Customs holds that a general appraiser is restricted, in dealing with an advance in value made by the local appraiser, to the items of the invoice advanced, while the board holds that the general appraiser and the board of three in re-reappraisements take original jurisdiction in every case made the subject of appeal. In other words, the board holds, in case of the advance by the local appraiser of a single item of an invoice, that, upon reappraisement, the general appraiser may not only still further advance that item, but may advance every other item in the invoice."

"What would be the effect of the contention, if successful, of the New York Collector?"

The Effect.

"The effect of it would be to prevent the board of general appraisers from taking any action against undervaluations beyond that initiated by the local appraisers. It would defeat the most manifest intent of the law as it is construed by the board."

"What, in your opinion, will be the outcome of the controversy?"

"I have no doubt it will be held that the general appraisers have original jurisdiction; that reappraisement, whether by one general appraiser or a board of three general appraisers, is a proceeding *de novo;* that it comprehends, in each instance, the entire invoice.

"In the twelfth section of the act of June 10, 1890, there is a clause of great significance, to-wit: 'They (the general appraisers) are hereby authorized to exercise, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, such other supervision over appraisements and classification, for duty, of imported merchandise as may be needful to secure lawful and uniform appraisements and classifications at the several ports.'

"This is a broad provision, and if construed liberally, as it doubtless will be—that is to say, so as to permit the power to be exercised to uniformity of appraisement and classification—it will be possible for the merchants of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, St. Paul, and all other interior ports of the country to import any class of goods in which they may desire to deal, and the French and German merchants will cease to possess an advantage over American merchants in the American merchants' own country. And the foreign manufacturer who consigns his wares to his agent in New York City will cease to have an advantage over the American merchant who purchases merchandise in the open foreign market for shipment to this country.

"The New York merchants generally speak highly of the new law. The old merchant appraisement practice, superseded by the new law, is universally condemned. It is said of the former practice that the merchant appraiser was either a competitor or an accomplice of the merchant whose goods he was called upon to appraise. If this assumption is true, such a thing as a just reappraisement was not to be expected. On the other hand, there is, under the present practice, no inducement to anything but fair dealing. If general appraisers secure the services of expert testimony as to the value of merchandise under reappraisement just decisions will be reached."

"Have any important cases of undervaluation come under your notice?"

"Yes, many cases; since all cases of undervaluation with the design to evade the payment of part of the lawful duties imposed are important. For instance. A few days before I left New York an importer informed me that in one of the divisions of the appraiser's office, several invoices had (ten days before) been marked, by an examiner, for an advance involving a heavy penalty—some thousands of dollars—and so returned to the head of his division. The head of the division, it is further alleged, held the invoices about ten days and then returned them (through the appraiser), ignoring the advance recommended by the examiner—that is to say, sustained the invoices as correct. Upon appealing to the collector for the delivery of the invoice and merchandise to the Board of General Appraisers it was found that the entries had been liquidated, and the merchandise delivered to the importers. Through a special agent, demand was made upon the importers for the merchandise, which was refused on the ground, *as alleged,* that it had passed out of their hands.

Not Well Organized.

"The New York appraiser's office is not well organized. It is a hydra-headed institution. The nominal head—the appraiser—does not control his assistants. At the head of each of the ten divisions of the office there is an assistant appraiser appointed by the President, not even necessarily on the nomination by the appraiser. It follows that not being responsible to him for their plans or the tenure of their office they are practically independent of him. The New York appraiser's office should be reorganized. It is one of the most important offices in the country. The appraiser's salary—now only $4,000 per annum—should be raised to $7,000 or $8,000; and his assistants should be his nominees, and he should have power to summarily suspend them."

"What do you think of the mercantile house which would, under the circumstances, decline to return goods to the custody of the Collector for re-examination?"

"I leave it to the public to form an opinion of their character."

"Is there no remedy in this particular instance?"

"Perhaps not; but it is notice to the board of the existence of gross abuses in the New York office, and measures will, of course, be taken to correct them. You inquired as to the manner in which the board is regarded and treated in New York. With favor, I think; but there are many aliens engaged in the importing business in New York City. And when I say 'aliens,' I mean aliens: not foreign-born American citizens, who may be, and are, as reputable as natives. It is not to be denied, however, that the importing business of New York City has largely fallen into the hands of aliens, agents of foreign manufacturers and merchants who have no interest in this country, except to make fortunes for consumption in foreign lands. I don't think this class of importers regard the new law with much favor. But the said merchants of New York City look to the Board of General Appraisers to correct the abuses and frauds which notoriously exist at the port in an exceptional degree, and are ready and willing, nay, eager, to coöperate in every effort to purge the service of those who stand in the way of reform. The honest merchants of New York, like the honest merchants of Chicago, desire an honest administration of the laws for the collection of the revenue; and from them the members of the board have received a warm welcome and promises of the most cordial and hearty support.

"When Appraiser at this port did not you recommend the establishment of a sample bureau at Washington?"

"Yes; and the act of June 10, 1890, provides for such a bureau, not at Washington, but at New York. The organization of this bureau is already well advanced. We have secured one of the most accomplished men in the service to take charge of it, and we believe it will prove a great aid to uniformity of appraisement and classification. To this bureau it is designed that reports of classifications and of values, through samples, shall go from every port in the country, not excepting the port of New York; and through careful inspection and comparison of these reports and of samples it is believed uniformity of practice will be attained. The Board of General Appraisers has a great work to do. The act of June 10, 1890, is the most notable of the results of the civil-service agitation of the last twenty years. In it the rule of non-partisanship is adopted in the creation of a tribunal which has to deal with the most complicated of governmental-business affairs. It must be judged by its works. And its members may well ask for some time in which to become familiar with their duties and develop a policy."

Burlington Route Harvest Excursions.

Half rates to the West, Southwest, and Northwest via the Burlington route on Sept. 9 and 23 and Oct. 14.

ATTENDANCE AT THE EXPOSITION.

What Will the Daily Average Be?—"The Tribune's" Great Offer.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition is now in progress in this city. In order to give THE TRIBUNE'S readers an opportunity to exercise their guessing faculties in a profitable manner the following offers are made:

To the person making the closest estimate on the average daily attendance at the Exposition will be given a Dueber-Hampden Railway 14-Carat Gold Watch, value..... $150

To the person making the next closest estimate a Remington Standard Typewriter No. 2, pica, complete, value.. 100

To the person making the third best estimate a New No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, antique oak woodwork, value..... 60

The awards will be made at the close of the Exposition from the official figures furnished by the Secretary. The polls will be kept open until Saturday, Oct. 11, at 11 p. m. The prizes are on exhibition at THE TRIBUNE'S booth in the Exposition Building.

No limit is placed upon the number of guesses made by any one person. The only requirement is that each estimate shall be made upon a separate coupon.

Fill out the annexed coupon and send it to CHICAGO TRIBUNE Exposition Editor, Chicago, Ill.:

I estimate the average daily attendance at the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Inter-State Exposition at

No. ____, Street

Signed

Town

State

☞No coupons will be received after Saturday, Oct. 11, at 11 p. m. This coupon will be printed for the last time in the issue of Oct. 9.

ACTIVITY ON THE AMERICAN CLYDE.

What Is Going On in the Way of Iron Shipbuilding on the Delaware.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* There will be launched at noon today, from the shipyard of William Cramp & Sons, the largest vessel ever built in the United States, with one exception. This vessel is named the El Sol, and is owned by the Pacific Improvement company and intended for service between New York and New Orleans. She is 400 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 33¾ feet deep, and has a tonnage of 4,300. She will be run as a freight boat exclusively, no accommodations being provided for passengers.

She is fitted out with steam steering gear, steam windlass and capstan, and all of the other modern improvements incident to a first-class freight steamer. She will carry four steel masts and be schooner rigged. The vessel will be supplied with triple expansion surface-condensing engines, with high pressure cylinders 32 inches in diameter, intermediate 52 inches, and low pressure 84 inches, with 54-inch stroke with a working pressure of 160 pounds. She has three double-ended cylindrical steel boilers, each 13 feet 10 inches in diameter and 20 feet 6 inches long, each weighing about 58 tons. The machinery will develop 3,500 horse power, and the vessel is expected to attain a speed of 14½ knots an hour.

The El Sol is of the same type as the Eureka, El Dorado, El Paso, El Mar, and El Monte, all of which have been built at this yard for the same line, but is much larger. The only vessel exceeding the El Sol in length is the City of Peking, built some time ago in Chester, which was 430 feet, but of the same tonnage as the El Sol. The El Sol will be ready for service in about six weeks.

The new iron steamship Algonquin, which was launched from Cramps' shipyards July 19, is fully equipped for service, and will leave this port early this morning to take her place in the New York and Florida line of William P. Clyde & Co., for whom she was built. The new steamer is 250 feet long, 40 feet breadth of beam, and 3,000 tons burden. She is fitted out with triple expansion engines of 1,500 indicated horse-power and four steel boilers of 180 pounds pressure. She leaves New York on her first trip Monday next.

The United States cruiser Newark, launched several months ago, is nearly completed, and will be ready for her unofficial trial trip in the course of a week or ten days. It is 320 feet long and 64 feet 6 inches in beam, with a mean draught of 18¾ feet and of 4,083 tons displacement. It has twin screw horizontal triple expansion engines of 5,500 indicated horse power, and will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

The keel of the armored Cruiser No. 2, for the building of which Messrs. Cramp have the contract, will be laid in a short time, the material for which is rapidly arriving. It is to be 380 feet 6½ inches in length, 64 feet in breadth, and of a tonnage of 8,150.

PROTECTION AN AID TO ENGLAND.

Joseph Chamberlain Says Free Trade in America Would Injure Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—"As an Englishman," said the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to an interviewer, "I am glad to see the United States adopt the McKinley or any other bill that will serve to maintain the bulwark of protection that has been erected around this country. The high tariffs which the United States has exacted for years have served to increase England's trade and enrich her merchants. I have repeatedly said in public at home what I now say to you, that England would suffer great loss if the protective system should be abolished in the United States. We have built up an enormous trade with the countries of South America, with Australia, and other countries which we could not hold if free trade were adopted here.

"You have enormous resources in raw materials, in workmanship, and in machinery, against which England would cut a sorry figure if both countries were placed on an equal footing in the race for commercial supremacy. I will not say that England would be totally vanquished, but she would be greatly injured in the competition. In a few years the United States would rule the commercial world beyond the shadow of a doubt. Those people in England who have expressed themselves in opposition to the measure evidently have not studied the question as they should. They need to examine America's resources.

"As an Englishman, therefore, I hope your policy of protection will be kept up indefinitely. The higher the tariffs the better will I be satisfied, for I cannot imagine a severer blow to my country than the United States could deal by declaring for free trade."

VICTORIOUS IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The Eastern Manufacturers Giving Way to Their Demands.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Twenty-seven iron and steel firms in the East have signed the amalgamated scale, leaving only two firms out there—the Troy and Elmira mills. Today the new steel mill at Slatington, in the Lehigh Valley, sent in its signature to the scale and agreed to the advance. The Troy mill has been shut down for six months. The mill owners attempted to force a reduction in advance and the workers struck. The influence of the Troy mill was exerted to such effect that the Eastern mill owners decided that they would not pay the scale wages of last year, and at a meeting held in Philadelphia they asked the Western iron and steel manufacturers to join with them in standing out for a reduction. The Western members declined to enter the combination, so the Eastern manufacturers stood out alone. After the mills had been shut down two weeks one Schuylkill Valley manufacturer broke away and signed the scale. He was followed by all competing firms in that iron manufacturing district. Soon after the Philadelphia mills gave in, and then, the agreement being broken, one firm after another signed the scale as rapidly as they could put their mills in condition for operating. Advices have been received at the Amalgamated Association headquarters here leading to the belief that the Troy firm will soon sign the scale.

Col. Zeb Ward Indicted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30.—[Special.]—Col. Zeb Ward, who has a national reputation as lessee of the Arkansas State Penitentiary, was indicted today at Louisville, Ky., for defrauding that city on a contract for Arkansas granite which he furnished Louisville for street paving. Col. Ward is one of the richest men in Arkansas and a prominent Democratic politician.

Musta't Steal Uncle Sam's Timber.

TUCSON, Ari., Sept. 30.—Daniel Ross, a millman of the Copper Queen Mining company, was arrested today by United States Marshal Paul for cutting Government timber. Bail was fixed at $10,000. Civil suit will be instituted against Ross and the Copper Queen Mining company for $50,000. It is alleged they have cut 5,000,000 feet of timber from Government land.

TO PAY FOR PRIVILEGES.

EFFECT OF THE MAYOR'S ORDINANCE ON CORPORATIONS.

List of Those Now Asking Public Favors—A Plan Suggested to Hereafter Secure an Annual Income to the City from Them—Difficulties Years Ago in Securing Public Improvements—They Do Not Exist at the Present Time.

Following is a list of the more important proposed ordinances now pending in the City Council granting franchises for the use of streets and alleys and public highways to corporations, and which would be directly affected by the passage of the ordinance introduced by the Mayor at the last meeting of the City Council:

Chicago Gas company. (Gas Trust.)
Citizens' Fuel Gas company.
Chicago Fuel Gas company. (Standard Oil's Natural Gas line.)
Garden City Electric Light company.
Independent Gas company.
Underground Electric Light company.
Chicago Fuel company.
Fort Dearborn Light and Power company.
Subscribers' Telegraphic and Service company.
Chicago Long Distance Telephone company.
State Street L. Road company.
Arcade Rapid Transit company.

Besides these there are thirty-five or forty ordinances pending granting the right to existing street-car companies to extend their lines which will be similarly affected.

The ordinance proposes, in brief, that all future franchises granted by the city to new companies shall be subject to a tax of 5 per cent per annum of the gross earnings, and that for extensions by companies holding franchises under existing ordinances an annual fixed sum for each mile or fraction thereof of extension shall be paid annually into the City Treasury. Companies which secure a franchise under the 5 per cent per annum of gross earnings section are exempted from the mileage tax of the section following. It is provided that the payment of the tax shall not begin until two years after the granting of the franchise.

This scheme, so generalized as to apply to all future ordinances granting franchises or extensions of franchises, is the same as was incorporated in the recent West Side Rapid Transit company's ordinance. It is not a new idea. The Mayor in speaking of it yesterday said: "I have been accused of stealing Ald. Brookman's thunder in this ordinance. But if you will refer to my annual message of April 14 last you will find that I there outlined the plan. I said in my message 'that the streets of our city are improved, cleaned, sewered, lighted, and when necessary are provided with viaducts, all at the expense of the taxpayers; it seems eminently proper therefore that the use of the public highways by corporations or others for business purposes should be governed by the principles that usually obtain in business transactions.

"'The system prevails in some cities and there is no valid reason why it should not prevail in this city. Not long since a street railroad franchise was granted in a neighboring city in consideration of the payment into the city treasury of 11¼ per cent on its passenger earnings. In another Eastern city a street railway company pays to the city $150,000 per annum, which is about $30,000 per lineal mile of its roadbed, exclusive of taxes and license fees.'

"And further, I went on to say that 'our municipal authorities should be liberal in grants to corporations and just in the conditions imposed, in order that our city may be developed and its citizens accommodated. I submit, however, that no corporation or individual should be permitted to occupy the public thoroughfares for the purpose of subways or surface ways except upon the payment of a fair equivalent for the special privileges. This would be no hardship. If such a course be soon adopted in the past for the many valuable franchises granted the city would now be in receipt of a handsome revenue, the taxpayer would be benefited, and the treasury would be in a better condition to meet the public needs.'

"The amendment to the West Side rapid transit ordinance was made in accordance with this method and passed the Council. The West Side Rapid Transit company accepted it and agrees to pay into the city treasury annually 5 per cent of its gross earnings. Had this system been adopted some years ago the city would now have an annual income from this source of $300,000 with which to light the streets, clean and sprinkle them, and meet other expenses which come now out of the general tax.

"There was a time when these franchises went begging. Railroads, gas, and street-cars were needed badly. The city was young and required them to build it up. But Chicago is now in its sturdy manhood and is not seeking people with money to build railroad lines and lay gas mains, but these people are seeking Chicago. It is no longer necessary for Chicago to subsidize these corporations and give them franchises for the asking. They are willing to pay and it is just and equitable that they should pay."

ARCADE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD.

Its Ordinance Will Be Considered by the City Council Monday.

The Chicago Arcade Rapid Transit ordinance has been made a special order of business for next Monday evening in the City Council, and it passed at that time will ante-date, probably, and be exempt from the provisions of the Mayor's proposed omnibus measure. Mr. Percy L. Shuman, who represents the promotors of the Arcade, is emphatic in his expression of the opinion that the Arcade should be exempt from the 5 per cent gross earnings tax.

The Arcade ordinance provides for the building of an elevated road from Desplaines street west to the city limits, somewhere between Madison and Harrison streets, and connecting at Desplaines and Fifth avenue streets with an underground road or arcade subway, which shall run under the Union Depot and the river east to Michigan avenue on the line of Monroe street. No part of the road is to occupy the surface of a street or alley or to run over a street or alley. The property-owners on Monroe street from Michigan avenue to Halsted street have consented to the building of the subway. The elevated part of the road west of Desplaines street with which it connects is to be the property of the company acquired by purchase, exactly as in the case of the South Side Alley L.

"The road, as it is proposed to build it and as the ordinance provides, will be a very expensive undertaking," says Mr. Shuman. "It will occupy no streets or alleys, except that the down-town trunk will be beneath Monroe street. Under the Mayor's ordinance we would be required to pay into the city treasury 5 per cent of our gross earnings, the same as the surface and elevated roads. We have the frontage for Monroe street clear to the city limits, and if we get an ordinance we can use it and save money.

"I approve of the Mayor's idea in some respects. But there may be enterprises to which it would work a gross injustice, and ours is one of them. The Yerkes syndicate and the South Side surface company have gobbled up nearly everything, including the South Side Alley L, and paid nothing to the city. And now it is proposed to tax us for our enterprise."

A BURNING SORE LEG.

Ulcers Form—Hospitals and Doctors Useless—Crazed with Pain—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of eczema or salt rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22d of last September I had the misfortune to bruise my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became fr

NO POVERTY IN BRAZIL.

WORKMEN GET THEIR 75 CENTS A DAY AND LIVING IS CHEAP.

Forced Idleness Is Unknown, Says a Former Member of the Board of Public Works—The Revolution Characteristic of the People—How It Was Accepted—Contrast in the Way the Slaves Were Freed There and in the United States.

Fred Smith de Vasconcellos, formerly a member of the Board of Public Works for Brazil under Dom Pedro, is in Chicago and spent the greater part of yesterday visiting the Stock-Yards. He resigned from the Board of Public Works last June to become a director of the Minas Pastoral company. "Minas," he said when seen at the Auditorium yesterday, "corresponds to your Texas. It is the great cattle-raising State. As large as Texas? O, yes. Brazil is larger than the United States, and we have twenty States, but our population is but 10,000,000 to your 60,000,000 and more. But immigration is increasing steadily. Rio Grande do Sul has a German population of about 200,000, and many Italians are coming also. Land is cheap and nobody who is willing to work need suffer from privation. There is none of that forced idleness which you have here in your large cities. There is no wretched involuntary poverty. Nobody is rich nor is anybody poor. The commonest labor gets 75 cents a day, and living is cheap. O, the revolution? Well, it was characteristic of our people. You know how quietly the slaves were emancipated. The American Minister said words about that that have become famous in Brazil. They are something like this: 'What cost our Nation millions in blood and treasure you have accomplished by the strewing of flowers.' That is a fact. Everybody wore flowers, and the streets were covered with them. But about the deposition of the Emperor. For four or five years the people had seen the deterioration in the Government. The administration was in the hands of the palace clique. The people did not like the daughter of Dom Pedro, the Countess d'Eu, neither did they like her husband. Dom Pedro was enfeebled by a chronic illness of long duration and the Government was not as well managed as formerly. Everybody understood that when he died that would be the last of the monarchy. It was doomed. One night the military, who are fond of Gen. Fonseca, went to the Emperor and told him he was deposed. He was taken about 1 o'clock the next morning and escorted to a man-of-war and sent to Europe.

"When the people came down on the street-cars they found out that it was no longer the Empire of Brazil but the Republic of Brazil, and business went along quite as usual. It was well the Emperor was taken away at night, else there might have been bloodshed. He was offered £250,000 in a lump sum, but he has refused to recognize the provincial Government. After the November election, when the regular Government will be voted for, I think there will be a new offer made, which I believe he will accept. He will never attempt to reestablish the monarchy. It cannot be. It must disappear from civilized nations. No throne in Europe is safe, not even that of England, where monarchyis firmest established. I am a monarchist, but the people want a republic, and it would not be patriotism to resist. I hold my position right along, as did almost all the Government officials. I resigned only to go into business. Is it not remarkable, this revolution of a single day? Where is there another bloodless change of government in history?

"There is one thing in America which is unpleasant to me. You despise the negro. You will not willingly sit with him at the theater or at the table. In Brazil, though the slaves were freed since your war, no one hesitates to work alongside of a negro; no one is ashamed to shake hands with a negro. He is free to go anywhere so long as he is not immodestly clad. Why not? We believe that God has made all men of one blood, and whether he be black, white, or red, he has the same rights. I don't like the way you people treat the negro."

"Will the Brazilian Republic endure?"

"I feel sure that it will. The other South American republics are of Spanish blood, excitable fire-and-tow. We are Portuguese, slower, more deliberative. Dom Pedro has little property of his own, but the administration of the Argentine Republic stole $45,000,000 in two years. Do not fear perpetual revolution and misrule in Brazil."

Grand Pacific—J. W. White, Boston; A. N. Randall and wife, Minneapolis; Edgar N. Tuttle, Newark, N. J.; Charles Dale and wife, Crystal Lake; Hewitt Coburn Jr., New York; W. A. Nettleton, Kansas City; John B. Brown, Idaho; John G. Deshler, Columbus, O.; S. M. Welsh and wife, Galveston; the Hon. H. M. Teller, Colorado; J. W. Driscoe, Spear Fish, South Dak.; E. Bailey, New York.

Auditorium—G. Fatis, New York; J. B. Oliver, Milwaukee; D. A. Cory, Montana; William M. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.; A. H. Robinson and wife, Nashville; Ellsworth Doggett and wife, Salt Lake City; E. S. Reynolds and wife, South Bend, Ind.; W. J. May and wife, Topeka, Kas.; Gilman H. Tucker and wife, New York.

Wellington—O. W. Lynch, Seattle; E. D. Burdick, Minneapolis; George A. Wilson, Boston; Stephen C. Cook, St. Paul; Walter P. Philips, New York; C. Wichelmann, Lyons, France; L. B. Cozens, W. P. B. Shelly, New York; E. B. Fenton, Detroit; William E. Smith, Monticello.

Sherman—Thomas Gerry, Boston; G. W. Flanner, Warsaw, Wis.; W. F. Schneider, Pittsburg; J. D. Patterson and wife, Kansas City; J. J. Randall, Stillwater, Minn.; A. McGillis, Portland, Ore.; A. W. Wright, Alma, Mich.; F. Brasted, Ishpeming, Mich.

Tremont—J. N. Dean and wife, Detroit, Mich.; P. Earle and wife, Ocean Springs, Miss.; S. Bancroft and wife, Reading, Mass.; George T. Eberhovel, San Francisco; J. A. Custer and wife, Portage, Wis.; Starr K. Jackson and Duvul Bill, London.

Richelieu—Mr. and Mrs. Edison Gutherie, Manchester, England; Joe Harris, Warsaw; Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, Rochester, Ind.; Mrs. J. V. Bigelow, New Orleans; Miss Arnold, Vicksburg.

Leland—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Callin, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wharton, New York; Henry MacLochlan, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. E. Chubb Fuller, S. Bellerby, London.

OPPOSING THE CONGER LARD BILL.

Philadelphia Grocers Say It Favors One Kind of Food Against Another.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—A well-attended meeting of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange of this city was held today for the purpose of protesting against the passage by the Senate of the Conger Lard bill. Two sets of resolutions protesting against the bill, both nearly identical in their import, were presented to the meeting. One of the resolutions asked of Congress the passage of a general food bill, but it was rejected by the meeting and the following agreed to:

"To the Hon. A. B. Paddock, Chairman Agricultural Committee, United States Senate: The Grocers' and Importers' Exchange of the City of Philadelphia most respectfully ask your honorable body to take into consideration their protest against the passage of the bill H. R. 11,568, known as the Conger Lard bill. While we are desirous of having laws regulating the sale of all compound articles used as food, the provisions of this bill are such that it legislates in favor of one article of food against another. The restrictions placed in this bill on all products in the least degree resembling lard are equal to a prohibition of their manufacture and sale. We consider cotton-seed oil wholesome and valuable for food. We are opposed to any legislation that favors one article of food at the expense of another."

The Secretary of the exchange was instructed to have a copy of this resolution drawn up and forwarded to Senator Paddock.

BOTH MEN CLAIM THE NICKEL LAND.

A Curious Squabble Between Two Prospectors in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept 30.—[Special.]—An agent acting for J. M. Clark, Toronto, went prospecting in Algoma recently for nickel. A man named Dilts, agent for an Ohio syndicate, tracked Mr. Clark's agent about and profited by his practical knowledge. Mr. Clark's agent took out some very fine specimens of ore.

As soon as Mr. Dilts saw the find he posted down to Toronto, got his affidavits in and pressed his claim to the land, thus filing his affidavits before Clark. Clark heard of this and immediately telegraphed his offer to purchase 160 acres for $320, before Dilts' affidavits were put in. Each man now claims the property, which is worth $50,000. The case has been laid before the Crown Land Department.

Tennessee Crop Report.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30.—The monthly State crop report issued today by the Department of Agriculture says: "Late corn on all classes of land has been much injured by the rains. The condition of the cotton crop is a very critical one. Should a killing frost come immediately upon the end of the rainy season serious damage will result, but clear weather for ten to fourteen days will assure nearly a full average crop. At the date of the report (Sept. 20) the condition of cotton may be stated at 94 per cent of an average. The tobacco crop is going into barns as rapidly as the weather allows."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder. Whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cts.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

The great German milk food "Wagner's Infant Food."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Handkerchief Sale

AT PRICES That Will Cause a Saving of

ONE-HALF

TO PURCHASERS.

Anticipating the ADVANCE in Tariff Duties we have purchased the Largest Stock of Handkerchiefs ever held by a Retail House in the West, and now offer them at a REDUCTION from former prices.

LADIES' EMBD. AND FANCY EFFECTS, **10c** WORTH 15c and 20c.

Ladies' Embd., Scalloped, Fancy, H. S. MEXICAN DRAWN WORK and INITIAL HANDKFS., **25c** WORTH UP TO 50c.

LADIES' HAND EMBD. INITIAL HDKFS., **12½c** WORTH 20c.

LADIES' MEXICAN DRAWN FANCY H. S. REVERES, Scalloped and Embroidered, In White, Colors, and Mourning, **50c** WORTH UP TO 85c.

GENTS' H.S. ALL-LINEN HAND EMBROIDERED INITIALS AND FANCY PRINTED BORDERS, **25c** WORTH UP TO 50c.

This will certainly be the "GREATEST OPPORTUNITY" of the year to purchase Holiday Hdkfs., as there is not a line in the assortment that can be landed at the price.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Damaged BLANKETS.

NOTE.—Owing to a strike in one of the largest Blanket mills in the country the owner was obliged to employ unskilled labor. This resulted in the product being made slightly below standard.

We availed ourselves of the opportunity and purchased the entire production, and offer them this week at about

Half Actual Value.

White Blankets	75c, $1.25, and $1.50 per pair
Scarlet Blankets	75c and up
Gray Blankets	50c, 75c, and up to $2.75 per pair
White All-Wool Blankets	$2.75 per pair
White All-Wool Blankets	$6.50 per pair Worth $13.00
Scarlet All-Wool Blankets	$2.75 and $3.00 per pair
Crib Blankets	$1.25 and $2.00

WORTH FROM $2.25 TO $5.00.

"A GREAT OCCASION."

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Art Needlework Dept.

(SECOND FLOOR).

Having purchased an Importer's Stock of

STAMPED LINENS

At a sacrifice we offer the same at from ONE-HALF to ONE-THIRD usual prices. We have divided the entire quantity into Two Lots, and offer them at

25c and **45c** Each.

Trays, Carvers, Splashers, Scarfs.

SONG AND FANCY TALKING Birds & Beautiful birds from East India, Africa, Japan, Mexico and Europe. Holden's new Book on Birds, (188 p. Ill.) facts on food & care, by mail 25c. FREE PRICE LISTS. **BIRDS** G. H. Holden, 100 Lake-st. Near Car Dearborn

WANTED—TWO COPPERPLATE ENGRAVERS; one expert in lettering and stipple or sand-tinting, as shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey charts; salary $1,800 per annum; and one with less experience, salary $600 per annum. Also expert engravers of topography and stipple or sand-tinting, to contract for work to be done at their homes. Further information will be furnished on application. T. C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LACES, and DRESS MATERIALS

Opening days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, every department will be found replete with all that is novel, attractive, and essential to the season's wants. As illustrative we name:

Black Silk Figured Drapery Nets, 48 inches wide, $1.00 yard.
Silk Drapery Nets in evening shades, 46 inches, 42c yard.
Silk Striped Grenadines, every color, 48 inches, 75c yard.
Handsome Colored Drapery Nets, 95c yard.

These are prices which give you unquestionable bargains.

Irrespective of purchasing we ask you to see the imposing display of High Novelty Paris Robes, with full complement of plains to match, and promise you ample, cheerful attention.

Bordure Robes, $9.00.
Embroidered Front Robes, $10.00 and $12.50.
Robes with Fronts Exquisitely Embossed, $12.50 and $15.00.
Astrachan Trimmed Robes, $18.50 and $22.50.
Figured and Tufted Robes, $22.50 up.

Dress and Cloak Trimmings to match any costume, and a large variety of Dress Garnitures in black cut jet, mat silk, ecru, and gold lace effects.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Opening Millinery Reception

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, **Oct. 1, 2, 3**

PARIS. BERLIN. LONDON.

Winter Styles of Imported Pattern Bonnets, Round Hats, Velvet Bonnets, Toques, and Hats, which will be found novel, beautiful, and interesting. The Millinery Parlors on Second Floor will sparkle with beautiful things, and afford you the opportunity of seeing, as you can see nowhere else, the Winter Fashions of 1890.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 2, 3. By attending this Grand Exhibit our lady friends and patrons will be well repaid.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams

Respectfully Request Your Presence at Their

FALL OPENING

—OF—

Fine Millinery

TODAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

CHAS·A·STEVENS & BRO'S.

75 STATE-ST.

WE PLACE ON SALE THIS MORNING

200 Pieces 24 and 27 inch Shanghai Silks, fine quality Pure Silk, in all shades, very desirable for Dresses or Drapes, a rare bargain, only **50c**

Our great sale of Black and Colored Silks, which drew such crowds yesterday and day before, will be continued throughout this week. They are interesting bargains.

CROSSMAN & LEE INTERIOR DECORATORS. DESIGNS ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE 10 VAN BUREN ST. ART INSTITUTE

Windguard Chimney Tops FOR DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES. Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

IMPORTERS of Rothschild Bros.' Celebrated $1.00 KID GLOVES.

ROTHSCHILD BROS. 180 STATE-ST.

Handsomest and Most Reliable Glove House in America.

TODAY, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, } Special Bargains —IN— KID GLOVES.

Every Pair { FITTED TO THE HAND.. WARRANTED (A new pair for all that break in putting on or fail to give satisfaction.)

FOR LADIES—
6-button length Dressed Kid "Biarritz" Mousquetaires.
7-hook Foster Lacing Real Kid Suedes (undressed).
8-inch Suede (Undressed) Mousquetaires.
5-hook and 4-button Real Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN—
2-clasp Real Kid Gloves (embroidered or spear backs).
2-clasp Dogskin Gloves (street or driving).
2-clasp English Cape Gloves (unbreakable drivers).
2-clasp Plymouth Buck Gloves (heavy drivers).

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS—
6-button length Dressed Kid "Biarritz" Mousquetaires.
5-hook Foster Lacing Real Kid Gloves.
4-button Real Kid Gloves.
2-button Boys' Pique Real Kid Gloves.

—ALL— —ONE PRICE— $1.00 Fitted to the Hand. WARRANTED.

EVENING GLOVES.

We sell the very best quality shoulder length Suede Mousquetaires— In Heliotrope, Light Green, Sky, Tans, Grays, Pearl, Cream, Rose, White, Black. $3.50 Every Pair Fitted and Warranted

Kid Gloves Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., - - 180 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

Call attention to their Superb and Complete Assortment OF

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SANITARY WOOLEN

UNDERWEAR,

Bedding, &c,

Recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the World. NORMAL None Genuine Without this Trade Mark.

Ours is the only house in this city where these world-famed and reliable goods can be had.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, OUR REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE

Folding Beds, Stoves.
Pianos,
A Full Line Carpets,
General Household Goods,
Cigars, Bedding, and
General Merchandise.

At No. 11 Hubbard-Court,

NEAR WABASH-AV.

Thursday (Tomorrow) Morning, 10 O'Clock, We sell without reserve

Entire Contents

Private Residence.

Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, and General Household Effects.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.

TODAY AT 10 O'CLOCK,

336 EAST INDIANA-ST.,

We sell the Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, and General Household Effects of above 9-room residence.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25 $2.10, or $2.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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